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THE FRONT PAGE

There will be no Photograph Competitions for a few weeks, in order to give our contestants time to print their Christmas cards—which we trust they are all doing. The Fall Fair and Harvesting Competition closed last Saturday, and nearly broke our heart with the number of really lovely autumnal landscapes—many of them more suited to salon exhibitions than to magazine reproduction—which can win no more than an Honorable Mention. The prize of Ten Dollars goes to George B. Speer, Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, for a Kodak study entitled "Gathering the Pippins." The Honorable Mention list will be printed next week, and we shall probably devote a page to the reproduction of the pictures contained in it. The prize-winner will appear next week, as the holiday this week left us too short a time for engraving.

We shall print next week two articles, both by old and valued contributors but both appearing under pen-names, in which the errors of the Conservative and left-wing parties respectively in the Ontario contest will be frankly analyzed. That these errors had as much to do with the magnitude of Mr. Hepburn's success as any brilliance in the Liberal campaign, or the excellence of the Liberal administration, is pretty generally admitted.

The History of the Week will be found in the Second Section, on page eleven, and includes an interesting surmise of the meaning of Dr. Riddell's transfer to Washington.

THE people of Ontario, and the local press of Ontario, have never been accused of having an unduly low opinion of the importance of their Province and its affairs. This may account for the fact that so little reference has been made to the influence of federal politics upon last week's Ontario election. Nevertheless we are convinced that that influence was very considerable—that a substantial part of the vote polled by Mr. Hepburn's candidates was due to desire not to embarrass the King Government rather than to enthusiasm for the Hepburn policies, and that a still larger part of the defection from the Conservative ranks was due to the temporarily bankrupt state of federal Conservatism. The comment has been widely made outside of Ontario. That it has not been made in Ontario is no proof that it is not true. Had Mr. King and Mr. Hepburn not gone through the motions of a belated reconciliation the Liberal vote would, we believe, have been many thousands lower.

Nor is this federal influence surprising. The issues which present themselves in the federal sphere are vastly more stirring than any that can arise in a Province when religious education is kept out of the discussion. Mr. Hepburn did his best to manufacture a stirring issue on the subject of the C.I.O., and Mr. Rowe allowed himself to be manoeuvred into a disadvantageous position on that subject, but all the more discerning electors were perfectly aware that the issue had no reality—especially as Mr. Hepburn made no effort to impede the re-election of Messrs. Croll and Roebuck, whom he had shortly before dismissed from his cabinet because of their C.I.O. attitude, and who we predict will very soon be again influential in the formulation of party policy and the distribution of party patronage.

Voters who were unable to take the C.I.O. issue (which is a different matter from the C.I.O.) very seriously and who had no strong federal party affiliations were thus left with little to influence them except the general character of Mr. Hepburn's administration, barring his contract-cancellation policy, which the Conservatives refrained from discussing and obviously had no intention of reversing. By and large, and with deductions made for his treatment of the civil service (a matter about which the Conservatives rate no bouquets either, and the Ontario electors care nothing), that administration has been very good. It would have been nice to have the official financial returns for the last completed year, and when we get them they will probably be slightly less brilliant than campaign oratory suggested; but we do not doubt that they will shed further credit on the indefatigable Mr. Chester Walters. There have been the beginnings of a very promising reorganization of the school curriculum, and much has been done in the way of roads and needed public institutions, while taxation has been notably lightened.

THE TWO LEADERS

LOCAL personalities, whether of candidates or behind-the-scenes magnates, cut less and less ice in general elections as the radio extends its unifying influence abroad; and the Ontario election was almost entirely a personal contest between Mr. Hepburn and his record and policies on one hand and Mr. Rowe on the other, with Mr. Rowe gravely disadvantaged by having very little public record of his own and far too much public record attached to some of the people behind him. In these circumstances we feel that Mr. Rowe did about as well as could have been expected. He is not the type that lends itself to rapid exploitation by radio; his "build-up" will have to be slower and must be carried on largely by his immediate associates. We think that a year or two as leader of the Opposition in the Legislature will add immensely to his prestige, for he is industrious, practical, consistent and sensible; but these are quali-



MCGILL'S NEW PRINCIPAL. The latest photograph of Dr. L. W. Douglas, scion of a family long prominent in Canadian educational and business affairs, grandson of a former Chancellor of Queen's University, former member of President Roosevelt's "brain trust", more recently noted as a critic of the American "New Deal", whose appointment as Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University has been announced by Chancellor Sir Edward Beatty.

ties that make their impress slowly and indirectly.

Mr. Hepburn is today a rather more solid figure than he was in his last campaign, when audacity and a somewhat bludgeoning wit were his chief assets. His speeches, delivered with a minimum of notes, showed a strong grasp of every aspect of the public business. His impetuosity will no doubt continue to be a serious defect, but it is much more in evidence in his utterances—especially at banquets—than in his actions, and he has a perfectly amazing capacity for withdrawing from dangerous salients without drawing attention to the fact that he is doing so. We think that he showed great good sense in declining an invitation to deliver several speeches in the United States. A responsible politician always runs grave risks if he speaks in another country without

confining himself to complimentary platitudes, and Mr. Hepburn confining himself to platitudes is quite inconceivable.

THE ALBERTA SITUATION

THE method adopted for dealing with the extravagant and probably unconstitutional legislation adopted by the Alberta Legislature at its just-finished session is that which was earnestly recommended by SATURDAY NIGHT and so far as we know was proposed by no other public journal at the time of the disallowance of the previous anti-bank laws. It is clearly the sound and proper procedure in such circumstances, and its revival will, we trust, have the

(Continued on Page Three)

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

THE trouble with democracies is that they adhere to the golden rule and do unto authoritarian states as they would have authoritarian states do unto them.

BOOK REVIEW

Walter Lippman's "The Good Society"
Is a book of infinite sobriety.

—Horace.

Who wrote the rhymes of Mother Goose?—Query in a literary magazine. Now don't tell us it was a goose-writer.

We have given up worrying about international disagreements, says Oscar, and have got down to worrying about something important,—the lack of unanimity among prophets of winter weather.

A son of Mussolini has been in Hollywood studying the making of motion pictures. There is no doubt that Rome would be an ideal place for a film centre, being entirely filled with yes-men.

That world order that H. G. Wells dreamed of has turned out to be an armament order.

Travel is said to be broadening, but a lot depends, we fancy, on how and where you go. This thought has been prompted by a consideration of the Mussolinis: Benito has been to Berlin, Vittorio to Hollywood and Bruno is dropping bombs over Madrid.

There is some justification for the assertion that radio provides clean entertainment. You get a cake of soap or a mouth wash with practically every program.

Apparently what a lot of Americans are afraid of is that the erstwhile Klansman, Justice Black, will turn it into the United States Supreme Court.

President Roosevelt is a brilliant politician who knows how to "time" his speeches. He delivered his blast against Italy and Japan when the combative instinct of the Americans was raised to a fever pitch by the World Series baseball games.

The commercialization of war has reached its final stage. Chinese soldiers are being offered \$14.50 for every captured Japanese general.

We saw the world's supreme egotist the other day. He was posing for a candid camera.

We refuse to be alarmed about the stock market. It isn't as if it hadn't been down there before.

Civilization continues to go merrily into debt. The problem will be posterity's, whether to collect or collectivize.

The Ontario election passed so abruptly into history that already we're beginning to doubt if there was an election after all. Perhaps we're right.

Dear, dear. Here it is with a long winter about to set in and not a big novel in sight.

If it ever comes to a struggle between democrats and fascists, writes a correspondent, we look to the democrats winning hands down.

Esther says she was surprised this week to learn that silk was made by the Japanese. She says she always thought that it was made by silk-worms.

HO, HUM WORK DEPARTMENT

BY HAL FRANK

WE HAVE felt impelled, heaven knows why, to follow the laudable example of the Toronto daily press, which has been publishing lessons for children who have not been able to go back to school. Unfortunately, we did not have any school lessons lying around and so we had to do the next best thing which was to make one up out of our own head. Our first lesson—and if we have anything to say about it, our last—is a quiz on current Canadian affairs. After each question are a number of answers, only one of which is the right one. You, dear kiddies, are to select the right one. Get it?

1.—Name the most popular form of mining in Canada: gold mining, diamond mining, underground mining, kalsomining.

2.—One of these is premier of Alberta: Hirohito, Charlie McCarthy, Santa Claus, William Aberhart.

3.—What two newspapers were merged to form the Globe and Mail? Pravda, the Christian Science Monitor, the Mail & Empire, the Daily Worker, the Globe, the Brockville Recorder & Times.

4.—Give the names of the Dionne Quintuplets (only five allowed to each person): Yvonne, Mar-

LANDSCAPE

AND now bright sunbeams decks her autumn house—
In velvet and chenille.

As red as bitter berries,
Dark birds fly down the sky
As if pursued by whistling arrows
And wind goes in and out among the trees
Like any lean gray hound
Soft of foot, and sleek and scenting dandelion.

BRONZE are the fallen leaves among the grasses
Now crisped and dry and full of feathery dust
And night and day the salvia burns her torches
Like gay defiant pennons tipped with rust
Bitter and sweet the smoke from burning leafage
Autumn the rind, from summer's lovely fruit
Drink if you must this strange nostalgic vintage
Savoring leaf and stem and twisted root
Savoring sun and wind and purple shadow
Color of grape, bearing the frost's dark stain
Then to your hearth, lest Gipsy winds bewitch you
Flying their scarlet kite-strings in your lane

—MOXA GOLDEN

lene, Cecile, Marie, Shirley, Annette, Greta, Agnes, Emilie, Olive Oyl.

5.—Name the maritime provinces: Sinkiang, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, South Dakota, Prince Edward Island, Toronto Island.

6.—Name the Canadian High Commissioner to London: Denton Massey, Raymond Massey, Vincent Massey.

7.—One of these is leader of the federal Conservative party: Ovila Dionne, Neville Chamberlain, R. B. Bennett, Herbert Hoover, Tim Buck.

8.—What animal is used to symbolize Canada? buffalo, beaver, Mickey Mouse, white elephant.

9.—One of these is a distinctive Canadian sport: Bingo, cops and robbers, fan-tan, lacrosse, bull-fighting.

10.—What is George McCullagh? provincial premier, newspaper proprietor, C.I.O. organizer, university president, ventriloquist.

11.—One of these is leader of the C.C.F.: Colonel George Drew, William H. Wright, J. S. Woodsworth, William Wordsworth, John Cody.

12.—One of the Canadian musicians is a knight: Guy Lombardo, Horace Lapp, Reginald Stewart, Sir Ernest MacMillan.

13.—What country borders on Canada? Czechoslovakia, Paraguay, Palestine, the United States of America.

SKYWARD BUILDER

REBALD, reverent, ravenous of space
He flinches his will against the patient sky
Tower on nicely calculated tower
Dazzlingly mounts his challenge, like a cry
Like a great shout of triumph from his throat
Tower on tower, swaying and perilous
He builds and bears upon his slender back
Does he forget a man who staggered with a cross?

—ELSA GIBLOW

14.—What is a distinctive Canadian export? Coffee, nickel, bananas, communists, Lord Beaverbrook.

15.—What is a distinctive Canadian import? Wheat, Anglican bishops, Irish Sweepstake tickets, tea.

16.—Which of the following was written by Mazo de la Roche? The Forsyte Saga, Janna, The Five-foot Shelf.

17.—Name the national anthem of Canada: God Save the King, O Canada, The Maple Leaf Forever, Little Old Lady.

18.—One of these noted Canadian personages is a smart dresser: Sir Henry Pellatt, Stephen Leacock, Denton Massey.

19.—The seat of the Canadian Government is where? Montreal, Aklavik, Ottawa, the Toronto Stock Exchange.

20.—One of these Canadian ladies is a Member of Parliament: Laura Secord, Aimé Semple McPherson, Agnes Macphail, Charlotte Whitton.

MODERN ART IN GERMANY

BY NAOMI JACKSON

IN MUNICH, the official art centre of Germany, there are at present two exhibitions on view, of the utmost significance to everyone interested in what is going on in the art world in Germany today. One is the "Great German Art Exhibition of 1937," the first to be held in the magnificent new "House of German Art" built to establish and foster the "rebirth of German culture," and opened amidst pomp and glory on July 18, with a special dedication speech or proclamation by the Führer. The gallery contains works by living German artists, chosen by Hitler and a special jury nominated by him. These works, handpicked from over fifteen thousand submitted, are representative of what Hitler demands of art for the Third Reich.

The other exhibition, situated conveniently near, has been arranged to show the sort of art that Hitler does not want, and intends to eradicate. A large sign over the door announces: "Exhibition of Degenerate Art. Entrance Free." It contains works of the "moderns" removed from public galleries all over Germany. On the first day that the two exhibitions were opened to the public, it was said that six thousand visited the House of Art (entrance one mark), and thirty thousand the "Exhibition of Degenerate Art" (entrance free).

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE to conceive a greater contrast than these two shows, the one bearing the stamp of official approbation, the other that of official disapproval of the most definite kind. This was made clear in Hitler's opening speech, which denounced the so-called "modern" art as new today and passé tomorrow, incomprehensible to all sane and healthy people, fabricated by unbalanced pretenders suffering from optical deficiencies or criminal tendencies, and foisted on the gullible by crafty Jewish art-dealers.

The following is translated directly from the speech broadcast on July 18 and printed in the "Voelkischer Beobachter" on the following day: "Art is once and for all no mere mode. The essential racial character of our people does not change, and our art must lose this transitory character, to be instead in its ever greater creations a symbolically worthy expression of the life and progress of our people. Cubism, Dadaism, Futurism and Impressionism have nothing to do with our German people. All these terms are neither old nor modern (sic!) but simply the silly concoctions of people to whom God denied the blessing of true artistic talent, and to whom he granted instead the gift of loquacity



NAZI APPROVED. "The Aviator," by Ferdinand Spiegel, one of the paintings in the "approved" collection of German art.

or deception. I therefore thought at this time that it is my unalterable duty to get away with empty talk in the realm of art just as in that of political confusion. . . . I was always determined, if fate should ever give us the power, not to discuss these matters with anybody, but here too to make decisions. The understanding for such great tasks is not granted to all. To spend time with narrow-minded persons discussing problems which they simply don't understand, is pointless."

THIS first annual exhibition containing about nine hundred examples of sculpture, paintings and graphic work coming nearest to the ideals of the Third Reich is well displayed in the lofty halls of the House of German Art, which took four years and about ten million marks to build—funds from private and government sources, land from the Bavarian state, free heating for five years from the city of Munich, etc. The two main halls are devoted to the larger sculpture and murals, in which the leading thought, glorification of healthy humanity, finds its most adequate expression. Several sculptors of international reputation are represented, Georg Kolbe by his "Young Warrior, Bronze, 1935," Fritz Klimsch by three pieces, Josef Thorak by six, including two colossal nudes entitled "Comrades," and busts of Hindenburg, Dr. Schacht and Mussolini; Arno Breker by an "Athlete" and "Victory," a large solidly built female figure. Muscular might in heroic attitudes predominates. "Heroic are our times and our faith, heroic are the works of our labor, heroic are our young men and women, let our German art also be heroic," were the culminating words of the editorial of "Voelkischer Beobachter" on July 19th.

This attitude is again well demonstrated in the mural paintings, especially in two large triptychs by Ferdinand Spiegel of Berlin, containing somewhat posterlike apotheoses of three young men in the uniforms of the "S.A." (brown), the "S.S." (black) and the Work-camps (khaki with shovel), and three soldiers of the air, land and marine force respectively.

The position of honor is held by a large canvas by Adolf Ziegler, president of the Chamber of Fine Arts. His work depicts four female figures representing the elements (all looking rather wooden). This is a program piece, setting German artists an example of clarity of line and color.

A considerable section of the ground floor is devoted to busts and portraits of the heads of the National Socialist party. In one room we counted thirteen portraits in uniform, the majority painted with careful attention to detail. The academic tone, with emphasis on subject rather than style, predominates also in the smaller rooms, where hang the landscape genre scenes and less official portraits. They vary in style between the sober coloring and linear clarity beloved by C. D. Friedrich and the other "romantic" and archaic artists around 1810, and a very gentle form of impressionism, for "cows in sunlit meadows," "portrait of my mother" (in peasant costume), scenes of heroic rescues during the war, etc.

AFTER making the most of all that the House of German Art has to offer, including the beautiful terrace-restaurant overlooking the English Garden, one is advised by a bright red slip in the catalogue to visit and judge for oneself the exhibition of "degenerate art," where one will see "tortured canvas, spiritual decay, sickly phantasy and insane inability, exalted by Jewish cliques, praised by literati, producers and producers of an 'art' on which state and municipal institutes without compunction threw away millions of marks belonging to the German people, while German artists at the same time were starving to death."

To heighten the violent contrast, the so-called "degenerates" are housed in a ramshackle old building beside the Hofgarten. A steady stream of spectators is herded in groups up a narrow stairway, under surveillance of police and special supervisors, and let loose on the "wicked" art, or vice-versa, one might say. Despite the poor lighting and drab sacking walls, the effect of brilliance is almost overpowering. The most extreme works of practically all the German modernists since 1910 or so are hung almost on top of one another, to make as screaming contrasts as possible. Statues are dumped in corners or huddled together inconspicuously. Red placards are pasted on the walls beside all works from public galleries which were "paid with the taxes of the German laborer." Name and title are written in large letters on the wall below each work (an excellent idea!) with details as to the exorbitance of the price (often due to inflation rates, it might have been added) and remarks of derision or indignation such as "This hung in a public gallery until today," or "Crazy art for crazy people."

THE greater part of the exhibition, which seems to undergo a certain amount of rehanging from time to time, is made up of the works of the extreme expressionists belonging to a pre-war association called the "Bridge" (Brücke) including Emil Nolde, Karl Schmidt-Rottluff, Ernst Kirchner, Hermann Pechstein, etc. They are noted for the subjective fantastic treatment of their material, for bold design and brilliant color in daring combinations. Seeing their work for the first time one can be startled, perhaps shocked, by the crude and primitive treatment, more in the case of portraits and religious scenes than in brilliant flower studies or exotic landscapes.

More subdued but doubtless considered "degenerate" in subject matter, are the nude studies by Carl Hofer, one of the leading influences on the younger generation of painters, and the rich patterns of Otto Mueller, Klee, Chagall, Kandinsky, Mondrian, and other international exponents of abstract art come in for special derision. The grimly realistic works of Georg Gross, "War" and "The Veterans," are labelled "Insults to the Heroes of the World War." Several works by other "new-realists," Otto Dix, Alexander Kanoldt, are remarkable for their minute detail, clarity of contour, and sharp portrayal of "reality," precisely the qualities demanded by Hitler, and on the whole typical of the most modern trend in German art. The famous Austrian, Oskar Kokoschka, who did most of his work in Berlin, is represented by several landscapes and figure studies in rich broken colors, and by portraits in his nervous, soul-revealing style, translucent tones with thin lines scratched out on hair, veins, bursts of light, or "thoughts in the background." It is interesting to know that several of "O.K.'s" canvases have recently been loaned by public galleries in Germany (Munich, Berlin, Dresden) to the large exhibition held this summer in Vienna in honor of Kokoschka's fiftieth birthday; while in Germany itself he is being publicly dishonored, along with many others represented in all modern art collections on both sides of the Atlantic.

A GREAT surprise, and the cause of much controversy even among many supporters of the policy of the Third Reich, is the inclusion of Louis Corinth among the "degenerates." Corinth, who died in 1925 at the age of sixty-seven, belonged to the generation before the expressionists, and has been generally acclaimed at home and abroad as the "grand old man" of German impressionism. Until this summer whole roomfuls of his canvases were hanging in the big art galleries, where the "moderns" had disappeared months ago. One can understand the present objection to his religious pictures such as the highly pacifist "Ecce Homo" in which the scourged Christ, symbol of mankind, stands between a fat-faced soldier in medieval armor and a mean-looking Pontius Pilate in a sort of chemist's smock. But the Noldes and Muellers seem rather exotic company for Corinth's well-known landscapes of Lake Walchen in Bavaria, loose and impressionistic in style, partly due to a stroke in 1911, which added an extra "tremble" to Corinth's hand, apparently a sign of "degeneracy."

The last and most interesting room of the exhibition (it was later closed "for rehanging!") contained besides the Corinth the principal work of two German artists who achieved international fame, though both died at an early age; the "Kneeling Woman" by Wilhelm Lehmbruck, an over-life-size statue considered his finest work, and now badly damaged by rough transport, and the "Tower of the Blue Horses," from the modern art collection in



HORRIBLE EXAMPLE! "The Widow," by Otto Dix, one of the paintings in the collection of "degenerate" German art.

Berlin, a large canvas by Franz Marc, who fell at Verdun in 1916. Marc is famous for his animal pictures, painted in a fairly abstract but perfectly clear manner rich in rhythm and color.

WE SEE here the inclusion of works which while being formalized, i.e. not exact photographic copies of nature, are certainly not degenerate either from the standpoint of morals or of artistic quality, but rather some of the most superior products of a whole movement and generation in European art. No one denies that certain elements of that movement went to excesses and extremes which we today find unhealthy and abnormal. The violent color combinations and wilful distortions in some of the works on view, as well as the flat primitive manner of painting, while extremely effective and vital, may appear crude and sensational. Some works, though by no means the majority, depict coarse or criminal subjects in a manner that has little or no claim to artistic value.

TWO TALES OF TODAY

BY W. J. GREEN

THE THREE SHADES

THE three were seated on a bench under a wide spreading tree. A faint breeze stirred the leaves. The air was balmy; there was neither night nor day there; instead a pale luminosity giving a turquoise coloring to everything around and all was peace and quiet. Groups of shadowy forms passed to and fro. A hint of faint music everywhere—haunting melodies reminding one of the earth plane but infinitely more beautiful. No one approached the tree.

The three seated on the bench looked at each other and one remarked, "So this is Heaven?"

"Why then," said another, "do the other shades not acknowledge us as co-dwellers?"

"I don't know," said the third, "but I have a suspicion that we came here without proper passports."

"Tell us your story," said the others.

"Well, it's a long story and dates back to 1929. You know what happened then to most of us. For my part I struggled along for five years. I couldn't stand the gulf any longer and came here by the carbon monoxide route. Now,"—turning to one of the others,— "what brought you here?"

"Pure accident," said he. "I was on an ocean liner. I was sitting on the rail and lost my balance and fell overboard. The sea was a bit choppy and I was encumbered with heavy clothing. The ship had stopped some distance ahead and a boat was lowered. I swam towards it but made little headway. My muscles tired until every effort was painful. I saw the boat coming and tried to keep up. I might have succeeded, but it seemed so long to wait until finally it was easier to let go. Something seemed to say to me, it's no use, you cannot do it. I gave up and sank just as the boat reached me."



BANNED BUT EXHIBITED. "Professor Forel," by Oskar Kokoschka, a painting in the collection illustrating what the patriotic German artist must no longer do.

The present régime may be within its rights to disapprove of the principles and products of the régime preceding it, and to encourage vigorously the propagation of its own ideals. The cult of healthy physique and a realistic outlook are more in keeping with our times than the excessive subjectivity and lack of balance of twenty years ago. Change of outlook is an inevitable reaction that takes place of its own accord between one generation and the next, part of the natural evolution in the culture of any nation. The neo-classical clarity in the art of 1800 is not more "German" than the late-Gothic intricacies in the woodcuts of Dürer or the fanciful dynamics of Bavarian Baroque art. Each is part of the same chain of action and reaction. But in the enforcement of an artistic reaction with intolerant brutality, in the public persecution and degradation of exponents of other principles, there is something of unnatural interference which cannot fail to do more harm than good, and is in any case a remarkable example of bad taste.

THE third man had listened intently to the two narratives and when questioned regarding his experience showed some disinclination to confess his delinquencies.

"Well," he said at last, "I did not have any violent death to bring me to this pass. I made money while the making was good—plenty of it—spent it too, but not unwisely or selfishly, and when the depression was at its last gasp, and prosperity was returning, I found that I was all washed up and couldn't climb the hill again, or thought I couldn't, so I just sat down and let my family suffer and myself with them. But suffering to me was easier than making an effort to recover. Consequently I kept slipping, slipping down hill financially, and then in health. When I woke up one morning I was sitting on this bench and until you two came along I was all alone."

"Well, that solves the problem," said the others in one breath. "You were a quitter and there is no room in Heaven for a quitter."

"That goes for you too!"

"We're all quitters and there is no room here for us. What shall we do about it?"

And the multitude in one voice whispered, "Hell was made for cowards and quitters."

UTOPIA IS HERE

I AM fed up with these people who say that this is not a good world and is getting worse. It is the best possible world and is getting better. Here are a dozen reasons to prove it, and I defy anybody to contradict a single one of them:

The governments of the world have agreed on total disarmament except what is necessary for defence.

International disputes are now being settled by arbitration instead of war except where a strong nation wants expansion in the country of a weaker nation.

Governments no longer repudiate their contracts except when it will be popular with the masses who have nothing except votes.

Politicians legislate in the interests of the country as a whole except those who need to gain votes in their own district.

Gangsters have reformed and become leading citizens except those who have been rubbed out.

People are all now in comfortable circumstances except those on relief who are more comfortable than those not on relief.

Young people have given up "necking" except when those of opposite sex get together.

All soaps are good except those not recommended by 26,317 beauty specialists.

All tooth pastes are good except those that are not sponsored by radio broadcasts.

Taxes have been abolished on all business properties except parking lots as all the buildings have been demolished to save taxes.

Brokers have ceased to recommend purchase of stocks except where they can make good commissions.

Lawyers now recommend clients to settle disputes out of court except where the clients have plenty of money and their fees are assured.

People no longer worry about the Great Hereafter except those who are not having a good time here.

THE FRONT PAGE

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effect of notifying extreme provincialists not only in Alberta but elsewhere of the fact, vital to the whole structure of Confederation, that the Lieutenant-Governor is not a figurehead but the agent of a very real power belonging to the Dominion. Mr. King is no doubt technically correct in saying that His Honor acted without being "advised" by Ottawa; but that he acted without being unofficially informed that his action would cause no distress there is too much for our credulity.

Our sympathy for Mr. King in this delicate position is somewhat lessened by our vivid recollection of certain utterances of his during the election of 1935, which were no doubt well calculated to win votes, or at least disarm hostility, in the Prairie Provinces, but which were interpreted there as meaning a great deal more of a left-wing tendency than Mr. King would ever be capable of showing in practice. Our readers will remember that the Liberal party made great play with an attack upon the Bank of Canada as constituted by Mr. Bennett, and that all they have ever done to change that Bank was to give the government a majority of stock in it and consequent control of the Board, a change which had no serious consequences because the Governor had practically complete control of the policies anyhow and was a nominee of the government. Mr. King's language, while doubtless not susceptible of any very exact meaning, sounded much more radical than this. "Canada," he said, "is faced with a great battle between the money power and the power of the people, a battle which will be waged in the new Parliament. I plead for a sweeping Liberal victory to carry out my policy of public control of currency and credit."

It is not very surprising that Westerners, who have much larger ideas than Easterners of the meaning of this "public control of currency and credit," should find themselves somewhat disappointed with even the revised Bank of Canada Act, and should feel that Mr. King should either start issuing a few million dollars of "credit" himself or should get out of the way and let somebody who *can* get credit issued—the Alberta Government, in their opinion—do so.

DISALLOWANCE NOT DEAD

HOW a serious student of the constitution, even in Western Canada, and even with the aid of some very careless utterances of Mr. Lapointe's, can develop the theory that the disallowance power of the Dominion over the Provinces has fallen into desuetude along with the disallowance power of Downing Street over the Dominion is more than we can comprehend. The disallowance power of Downing Street over Ottawa was a power exercised by a government in which the constituents of the disallowed Parliament have no representation; it was a relic of an outmoded theory of Empire organization. It has disappeared because the concept of which it formed part has disappeared; and as a result a new concept, of an association of governments equal in status, has arisen to take its place, and has been given formal expression in the Statute of Westminster.

There has been no such change in the structure or in the concept of Confederation. Every Albertan, like every Quebecker and every Prince Edward Islander, is still a citizen of the Dominion, and the concept of the national unity of Canada is far from being outmoded. The constitutional provision created by the Fathers to meet the situation that arises when national unity demands the exercise of the national power over the provincial is still alive, and still cherished by the great majority of Cana-



THE QUESTION OF FRANCO'S EXISTENCE.

dians. To abolish it would be to reduce the Dominion to nine self-governing associated nations, not only equal in status but having no unifying authority over them. It would make an Ontarian as much an outsider politically in Alberta as a South African or an Australian is politically an outsider in Canada.

Constitutionally, the power of disallowance is not even limited to legislation which is *ultra vires* of the Province. If any provincial Legislature feels, in Mr. Lapointe's phrase, that it is "supreme and sovereign within the field of its jurisdiction," we suggest that it take that claim to the Privy Council in an effort to enforce some disallowed Act. We have not the slightest doubt that every court in the hierarchy through which it would have to pass would rule against it. Whether, and when, disallowance is politically a wise procedure is another matter entirely.

REAL LABOR PROBLEMS

THE Ontario election being now out of the way, we predict that very little more will be heard about the C.I.O., and that something is even likely to be done about the strike business generally, in this Province. Strikes of the most fantastic character have been going on all over the Province throughout the summer, accompanied by threats, displays (usually without the actual use) of weapons, forcible closing of property against its owners and their representatives, and forcible seizure and restraint of shipments on their way to delivery. The phenomena are not confined to Ontario; but in other Provinces where there did not happen to be an election going on there has been more of an effort to enforce the law. In Quebec, for example, a group of strikers of French-Canadian race, aided and abetted not by "foreign agitators" but by the local French-Canadian cleric, have been restrained, by an injunction granted by a French-Canadian justice of the Superior Court, from employing barbed wire, firearms and clubs in the alleged exercise of their right of "peaceful picketing," and the court's decision made no bones about recommending the ecclesiastical authorities to see that the cleric in question should be kept in order.

The whole theory that the goodness or badness of

a strike depends upon the union, or association of unions, which is managing it is out of keeping with the facts, and particularly so when it is extended to embrace the assertion that all strikes managed by "outsiders" are bad and that all such "outsiders" should be expelled or suppressed. The goodness or badness of a strike depends mainly upon the extent to which it is cordially and willingly supported by the older and more responsible workers, and any strike brought on by a group of young hotheads is fairly sure to be unwise, unjustified, and made effective only by the application of unlawful pressure to workers who disapprove of it. This latter condition happens at times in strikes where no "foreign" agitator has had a hand, and in the better and more responsible international unions it happens very rarely.

There is an urgent need for better protection of property rights, effective restriction of the right to picket, and machinery for the honest recording of the real wishes of the whole body of the workers, with more weight attached to the views of the older and more responsible among them. It will not be so easy to bring this about as it was to recite the story of the Herrin massacre on an election platform or to make jokes about the now deplorable but once Rev. Homer Martin's gun.

RADIO FROM FRANCE

THE French Language Congress of a few weeks ago in Quebec appears to be having important consequences, not all of which are going to be hailed with enthusiasm by those who in French-speaking Canada were the most ardent participants in the gathering. It has been announced, says *Le Soleil*, that France will broadcast programs designed for Canada. The French short-wave stations, whether from lack of power or because their waves were not directed towards Canada, have hitherto been inaudible to French-Canadians, but by the end of this year they will be as readily available to Canadian receiving sets as those of any other country of Europe.

This is all right as far as it goes, and nobody need doubt that the utterances of these broadcasts will be in just as perfect French as those of the B.B.C. are in perfect English. But the question is rather what these broadcasts will say than how they will say it. There is in France, or at any rate in official circles in France, considerably less enthusiasm than there is in Quebec for General Franco, for the Fascist system of Government, for clericalism in education, for corporatism in industry, and for many other things which can hardly be kept out of discussion if these broadcasts are to have any actuality. We look forward with the deepest interest to the reaction of French Quebec to this latest move in the process of breaking down its cultural isolation, the more so inasmuch as nothing that may happen can possibly be blamed on the insidious propaganda of the English-speaking majority.

HOLLYWOOD AND FASCISM

WHEN Vittorio, son of Benito, Duke of Rome, went to Hollywood the other day to learn the film business, he was given what was unmistakably the cold shoulder. The reason, surprisingly enough, was not that the technicians of Hollywood objected to baring the secrets of their profession to even so exalted a person as the son of the Italian dictator. What they objected to was the political views of the illustrious parent. This astonishing fact has compelled our opinion of the cine-capital to undergo a change which can only be described as profound. For it is now apparent that Hollywood is not so immersed in matters of make-believe as to be unable to take an interest in the affairs of the realistic world. And with a notable emphasis it has registered its disapproval of fascism and its works. We don't know why this affects us, but it does. To such an extent that when next we gaze upon the cinematic masks of Joan Crawford or Robert Taylor we shall give three cheers and a tiger and threaten to fight the first person who tries to shout us down.

AN AMAZING STATUTE

THE Alberta Act to ensure the publication of what the Alberta Government wants published and to prevent the publication of what it does not want published contains one clause so amazing that it is difficult to believe that it emanated from a sane body of lawgivers. "In case the proprietor, editor, publisher or manager of any newspaper has been guilty" of any contravention of any provision of the Act, the Government, on recommendation of the chairman of the Social Credit Board, may prohibit (a) the publication of such newspaper, (b) "the publication in any newspaper of anything written by any person specified in the order." Please note that the person debarred from all access to the public prints does not have to

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ANOTHER LINK IN THE TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY was recently completed with the formal opening of the Nipigon Bridge on the new Nipigon-Rosport-Schreiber section of the highway. Top left, Hon. Peter Heenan, Ontario Minister of Lands and Forests, cuts the ribbon with an historic broadaxe. Top right, Hon. C. D. Howe, Dominion Minister of Transport, and bottom left, G. R. Duncan, of Fort William, President of the North Western Ontario Associated Chambers of Commerce, in the speakers' stand. Bottom right, the "autocade" of more than 200 motor cars is welcomed by the citizens of Schreiber.

—Photos by Associated Screen News

be "guilty" of anything. He need not even be an employee or contributor of the "guilty" newspaper. The Bill says that whenever some publisher or proprietor "has been guilty" (and it does not even say "found guilty," nor make any reference to any court), "any person" whom the Government likes to name, in or out of Alberta, in or out of office, can be utterly stopped from saying anything whatever in any Alberta paper. "Any person!" It is unbelievable.

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D'YOU TALK ENGLISH?

BY J. H. SIMPSON

OF COURSE you speak English. It is the language of your thoughts, your prayers and your curses. But do you talk it? Or do you talk American?

Of Canadians it might be said that the English mistake us for Americans and the Americans mistake us for English. This is because of the subtle blending of the two forms of common speech which we use in Canada. Logically I suppose, my conclusion would be that if you talk half and half you're talking Canadian. So here is a test. Check it off if you want to know whether you are bating 500 or better (or worse, according to the way you look at it):

ENGLISH	AMERICAN
Address	Address
Default	Default
(likewise about fifty other two-syllable words beginning with <i>de</i> and <i>re</i>)	
cigarette	cigarette
simultaneous	simultaneous
(short i)	(long i)
romance	romance
ceremony	ceremony
violin (vi-ol-in)	violin (vile-in)
ice cream	ice cream
mustache	mustache
hot dog	hot dog

family	family
(three syllables)	(family)
route (root)	route (root)
about (short)	about (drawled)
	about, or about
lieutenant	lieutenant
(leftenant)	(lootenant)

THE most consistent difference between English and American pronunciation lies in the placing of the emphasis on two-syllable words, particularly those beginning in *ad*, *re*, *de* and *in*. With a few of those exceptions without which the English language would not be the English language, the Englishman emphasizes the second syllable of all such words. The American emphasizes the first. He not only emphasizes it, he loiters lovingly on it, as in Amos 'n Andy's "De'troit." And, mind you, there is no authority in the American dictionaries for this first-syllable emphasis. (In this respect it is like the *oo* pronunciation of the *u* sound, as in the horrible "avenoo"—there is no authority for this either). Sometimes the thing is carried into even three syllable words—I have frequently heard the pronunciation "insurance," which is hurdling over a word, if you like! The exception (there is always an exception) to this first-syllable complex is "almost" which in the United States is frequently pronounced "most".

The peculiar American pronunciation "ceremoany" makes one wonder why they don't carry the thing to its logical conclusion: "Romance," "ceremoany," "matrimoany," "ali-moany." The nation that put the moan in "matrimony" should logically moan even louder in "alimony" but in practice the latter word, while the *o* is sometimes stressed more than we stress it, is not "moaned." It just goes to show how illogical are the rules of any language, especially those derived from the Anglo-Saxon.

WHILE Canadians often favor the Americanized pronunciation of many of the words referred to in the foregoing I do not think that any of us say "zee" or "lootenant". Nor, I think, do we pronounce "roof" and "room" with the peculiar sound of the double *o* that many Americans give it. Both words are pronounced—particularly in the middle and far West—with a shortened *oo* somewhat as in "woof woof!" and "rhumba."

But the two words by which my American friends can detect my Canadianism (apart from the rest of my pronunciations, which often makes Americans think I am English) are "out" and "about." Apparently there is something peculiarly Canadian in our pronunciation of these words. Perhaps it is derived from the Scottish "oot" and "aboot" although it is not nearly as broad as this. It is more like the sound of "boing boing" or "float." Anyway, it is very different from the American rolled "aout" and "abowt." I have spoken to other Canadians in the United States and they all check with me on the fact that the natives think our pronunciation of these two words very odd.

One of the funniest American pronunciations—and one which some Canadians use although not quite in such drawn-out form—is "paul mawl." Have you ever listened to the gentleman who precedes Miss Dorothy Thompson on the radio on Friday evenings? He has just finished as I write this and I was entranced. He said "paul mawl" by actual count, fourteen times in the two minutes and fifteen seconds of his pep talk. One wonders what Miss Thompson, who has been there, thinks of it as she stands by and presumably listens for her cue. She has quite an English accent herself.

I DON'T know whether this "paul mawl" stuff is a mistaken endeavor to ape the English broad *a* or not. Possibly it is. Possibly it is in the same class as the "daueling" of the movie actors. With the exception—the only exception that I can think of at the moment—of that fine and natural-speaking American actor, Mr. Joel McCrea, I cannot recall any of the crowd of Hollywood leading men who says "darling." And the same lot labor under the impression that the aristocratic way to pronounce "that" is with a soft "a", somewhat as in "father". These fellows should take lessons from that 100 per cent American, Mr. Brooke Carter, who, paradoxically enough, speaks the best English on the American air waves today. Incidentally, somebody ought to point out to Mr. Carter that it is very illogical for him, since his re-birth, to continue to talk like an English gentleman.



ARTHUR LISMER, educational director of the Art Gallery of Toronto, who has just returned from a tour of South Africa, Australia and New Zealand during which he gave 500 lectures on art appreciation and initiated an art training project for the South African Government.

—Canadian Pacific Photo.



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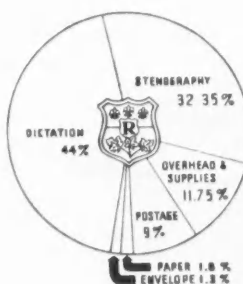
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THE FILM PARADE

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

MOVIEGOERS who like to keep up with their Soviet studies shouldn't miss "Beethoven Concerto," the story of child musical prodigies in the U.S.S.R. Lest this alarm you, let us assure you that child prodigies in the U.S.S.R. are a very different product from our local phenomena. Their talents are remarkable without being in the least embarrassing or exotic. They are unconcerned before the camera, there isn't a trace of elation in the delivery of their lines and they manage to be completely ingratiating in their own right, with none of the horrid touches supplied by fond grown-ups. Altogether they make one long to have our own little band of night club entertainers shipped to the Soviet, where they might rest their tired nerves and perhaps recover some of their lost innocence.

The story of "Beethoven Concerto" which is slight but charming, has to do with two child violinists competing for the grand prize in the national musical contest. The music, by I. Dunayevsky, has been ingeniously integrated with the narrative, the musical score being combined at moments with the incidental sounds of the film, at others with the actual dialogue. What is aimed at here—and to a large extent achieved—is a symphonic effect including every element of the film.

"Beethoven Concerto," as someone pointed out, is a propagandist film, the propaganda in this case centring not on politics but on music. This is fair enough, if you can free yourself from the grudging suspicion that all Russian films, whatever their subject, are designed to show the Soviet in its most affable light. Such films as "Beethoven Concerto" and the recent "Prisoners" are highly interesting and no doubt valid in themselves. At the same time it would be nice just for once to see a Russian picture that threw a little light on the less open-faced aspects of the Stalin administration—a single sour note in the continuous chant of self-congratulation that reached us from the production studios of the U.S.S.R.

DEANNA DURBIN seems to be one native child prodigy whose talents are so remarkable that even a Hollywood producer can do nothing to enhance them. So far Hollywood hasn't been able to spoil her—chiefly I suspect because the industry has been rather baffled by the phenomenon she presents, and so has had to fall back in the end on allowing her to be quite simply herself. She has apparently the vocal equipment and acting talent of an adult, and along with these the rather hoydenish high spirits and lively sexless charm of an adolescent. The Time Spirit seems to have got curiously confused in the Durbin case, so it isn't much wonder that Hollywood finds itself to a certain extent in the same predicament.

In "100 Men and a Girl" her producers have very sensibly treated her as an adolescent of phenomenal energy and talent, a role which she handles with prodigious ease. They have given her in addition a good story and the distinguished collaboration of Leopold Stowkowski. Mr. Stowkowski gives the picture weight and distinction, the symphony numbers introduced—largely Wagner and Mozart—are popular and brilliantly recorded, the narrative is ingenious and smartly paced. But it is Deanna who carries the picture, with her exuberant spirits, her precocious coloratura and her indomitable acting. In comparison with her, Mr. Stowkowski seemed diffident, even slightly intimidated, except of course on his podium, when he was as always magnificent.

WHETHER it's the fault of Hollywood or not, something rather ominous seems to have happened to Luise Rainer. Her mannerisms have increased alarmingly, particularly a sort of wild sweet winsomeness which can charm up to a certain point, but beyond that is likely to set up a feeling of glum resistance in the audience. In "Big City" it was Miss Rainer's constantly recurring trick of tucking her lovely wild head under Spencer Tracy's chin that made me feel restless. After the eighth or ninth time I began to wish she'd straighten up and behave like a sensible girl. After all, lots of other women have had babies. The action in "Big City" centres round a taxi war, a threatened deportation and the heroine's expectant motherhood. There's a wild knockabout climax when the raxicab trouble is abruptly settled by the combined efforts of Jack Dempsey, James Jeffries, Bull Montana, Maxie Rosenbloom, Gus Sonnenbert and Man Mountain Dean. There's an awful lot of talent in "Big City" but very little of it seems to be acting talent.

COMING EVENTS

THE Kaufman and Hart 1937 Pulitzer Prize play which Sam H. Harris will present at the Royal Alexandra Theatre the week of October 18 comes to Toronto after three companies in New York, Chicago and Boston have played to crowded houses ever since it opened. The recently organized fourth company, composed of highly competent Broadway players, will enable theatregoers all over the continent to see the show while its original runs still continue. "You Can't Take It With You" provides much mad and merry comedy, much of which is based on the psychology of the unconscious and the situations which can arise when embarrassing unconscious urges are brought to the surface where they can surprise and disturb wives, husbands, friends and relatives. Mr. Hart is said to be responsible for the introduction of the psychoanalytic element into the play after playing a psychoanalytic word association game at a Hollywood party. One of the guests at the party was very frank in recording her re-



HIS EXCELLENCY LORD TWEEDSMUIR, Governor-General of Canada, installed as Grand Master of the Order of The Good Time of Nova Scotia at Annapolis Royal. This famous society was founded by Champlain in 1606 at what is now Annapolis Royal and is therefore the oldest social club in America. Membership has grown rapidly in recent years, and is now approaching the half million mark. The scene during the investiture as Lord Tweedsmuir cuts the cake of good cheer and serves sweet cider to the gathered crowd. Left to Right: The Governor's aide-de-camp; Hon. J. W. Comeau, Minister without portfolio; Hon. A. S. MacMillan, Minister of Highways; Hon. Angus L. Macdonald, Premier of Nova Scotia; Lord Tweedsmuir; and Lieutenant-Governor Robert Irwin.

actions to certain words, and something closely approximating a "scene" resulted. Hart stored the "scene" away in his memory and made use of it as the basis of one of the best scenes in the comedy.

ON THE night of Saturday, October 23, the brilliant Canadian pianist, Muriel Kerr, will give a recital at the Eaton Auditorium under the auspices of the Alumnae Association of the Toronto Conservatory of Music. The

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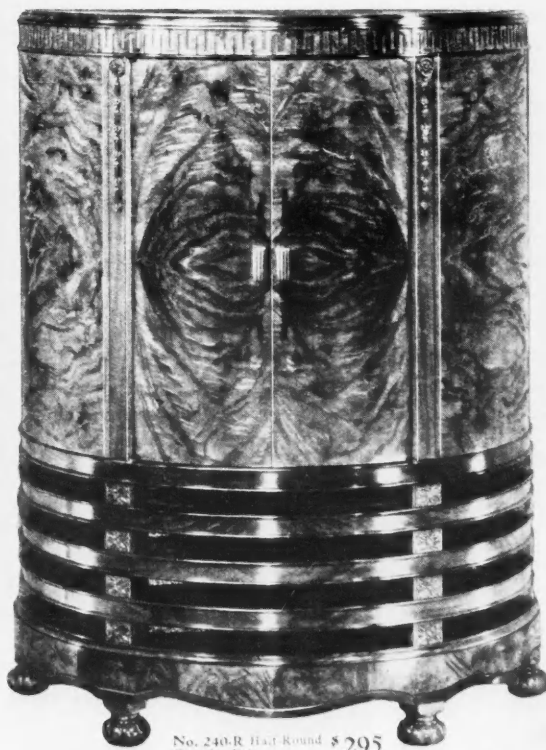
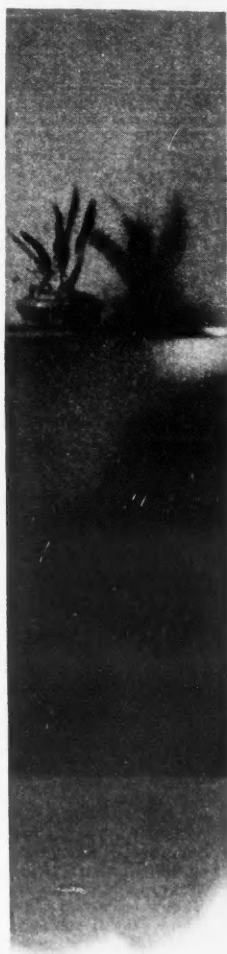
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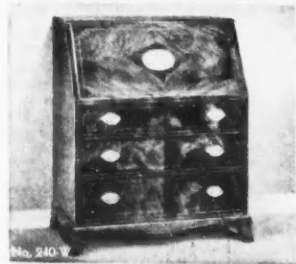
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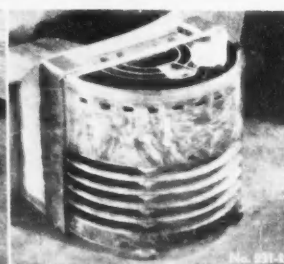
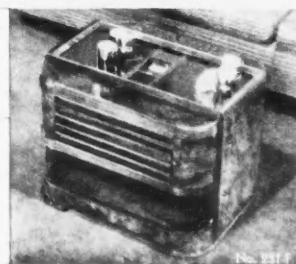
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AT THE THEATRE

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THAT the present state of Europe and North America is largely due to the writing of "A Doll's House" by Ibsen in 1879 is perhaps too much to assert; but it is unquestionably due in great measure to the current of ideas to which that play gave a channel. The present distresses are caused by the conflict between the states in which the highly northern and somewhat Protestant concept of the importance and self-containedness and independence of the individual, even when female, has attained full sway, and those in which the older concept of family authority vested in the husband and father is still dominant. Germany, Italy and Ireland still disapprove of *Nora Helmer*; Russia approves of her but ascribes her troubles to the capitalistic system, in which Russia is probably wrong. France, Britain and the United States approve of her and are trying to make the capitalistic system work so as to give her the freedom and responsibility which she demands. They may succeed, or they may give up the capitalistic system, or they may even go fascist and send her back to her children, her kitchen (so admirably run, as all fascist kitchens doubtless are) and her church (so sadly neglected by

her father and her husband). Whatever happens, she will for a long time continue to personify the problem of Western civilization.

These reflections were started by the witnessing of Jed Harris's production of "A Doll's House" in a new version by Thornton Wilder, which removes some of the obstacles which the old literal translation presented to the acceptance of the *Helmer* household as a collection of genuine human beings. This version is currently being presented at the Royal Alexandra by a highly competent cast in which Miss Ruth Gordon, the performer of *Nora*, makes no effort to star. As we shall have no space to refer to any length to individual performances, we may pause here to note that all the players are highly successful in avoiding obtrusive Norwegianisms, that Miss Gordon makes the transition from frivolity to resolution more plausible than any actress we have ever seen in the part (largely by skillful underlining of the unconscious desire for achievement and responsibility which is so cleverly shown by the dramatist in the first act), that Mr. Dennis King is as presentable a *Helmer* as one can expect save for a few minutes in the indignation scene, that Mr.

Paul Lukas thoroughly enjoys the "fat" part of *Dr. Rank*, and that Mr. Sam Jaffe makes *Krogstad* a very decent villain but cannot, even with brilliant aid from the *Christina* of Miss Margaret Waller, make one forget that his love scene in the third act is pure theatrical machinery and nothing more. It is a truly splendid cast of honest, Ibsen-honoring troupers under brilliant control.

But it is the vitalizing effect of the new text that sticks in memory as the feature of the night's impressions. Mr. Wilder's changes are slight and never affect the characterization. It seemed to us that apart from the elimination of certain foreignnesses, unnecessary reminders that the scene is laid in a land which few of us have even visited, their chief object was to heighten the dramatic irony which forms the play's strongest appeal. (Which after all is about what one would expect from the author of "The Bridge of San Luis Rey.") But even for this achievement much credit is also due to the producer. All previous performances in Canada, for example, have used the scene with the children as an opportunity for wringing a few tears out of the audience by an over-saccharine dose of mother-love; it is the instinct of an actress to do this, and of a producer with North American audiences in mind to let her. Miss Gordon and Mr. Harris refrained absolutely from any such effort, and let the scene produce its intended effect, of simply revealing to the audience that *Nora* is not only a liar herself but is teaching her children to lie, too. Similarly the scene of *Nora's* announcement of *Rank's* impending death was directed wholly to its one proper purpose, that of revealing the appalling insensitiveness of *Helmer*. Emotionally there have been more stirring performances, intellectually we recall none to touch it.

MORDKIN BALLET

BY HAROLD F. SUTTON

WHILE local balletomanes slept all unaware, the Mordkin Ballet came to Toronto and went away again on the beginnings of a transcontinental tour that would take them to New York in February. For the few fortunate people who saw them at the Victoria Theatre they left a very pleasant memory of a traditional art expounded with a fresh and lively spirit. Mikhail Mordkin is of course the Mikhail Mordkin who was Ballet Master of the Imperial Russian Ballet and one-time dancing partner of Anna Pavlova. The four ballets selected for performance in Toronto—"Giselle," "The Gold Fish," "La Fille Mal Gardée," "Dionysus"—were illustrative of the fact that Mordkin has remained faithful to the classical style, untouched by the abstractions and intellectual subtleties of modern practice. And charming indeed they were, except perhaps to the most relentless devotees of the contemporaneous.

Mordkin appeared in two of the ballets, "The Gold Fish," a delightful, ironic Russian fairy tale written by Alexander Pushkin, and "La Fille Mal Gardée," a humorous ballet of the French classical school. He did not dance; and after one had seen him as the ancient beldame in the one and the bewildered old fisherman in the other, one forgot that he didn't. For one found in him an unexpected pleasure, the matured skill of the pantomimist, expressing all that was significant in character and emotion by gesture and posture and the eloquent movement of the body. His *Marceline* was a triumph of comic characterization made all the more emphatic when one compared it with the tragic figure of his fisherman. It is perhaps pertinent to interject here that pantomime was predominant in these productions; dancing was reduced to a minimum, a fact which one did not regret half so much as one might have expected oneself to do.

The company with which Mordkin has surrounded himself is not a spectacular one, but it is highly competent; one might ask for more of a machine-like precision from the corps de ballet, but that will come in time and meanwhile they are individually graceful and alert. Among the principals, one selects particularly for graceful comment Leon Varkias, Nina Stroganova and Lucia Chase. But it was the production as a whole that struck one as important, the perfection of the pantomime, the happy marriage of music and motion and the bright color and freshness of the costumes and settings.

One final word of praise for the orchestra, which handled the themes of Adolphe Adam, Guitel, Glazounov and Tcherépine with a remarkable efficiency under the skilled direction of Mois Zlatin, conductor of the Moscow Zimin Opera Company. And record we must, also, our interest and fascination in the tones of the electric organ which, guided by George Epstein, was making its Canadian debut as an integral part of a theatrical orchestra.

COMING EVENTS

KAREL CAPEK'S famous robot play "R.U.R." has been chosen by Centre Stage Productions for the opening of its autumn season at Hart House Theatre, October 21 and 22. This play, it will be remembered, was the one that brought Capek to international attention. It is exciting melodrama and biting social satire combined. Produced in New York by the Theatre Guild a decade or so ago it was the most advanced and stimulating thing in the theatre of the time. If the wearing qualities of the other Capek drama, "The Insect Play," which Nancy Poyer produced at Hart House last year is suggestive, then "R.U.R." is probably still in advance of the times. Leading parts will be played by Helen Gardiner and Robert Chidwick and the cast will include Violet Andras, Marion Vicars, Doris Gibbs, Stuart Parker Jr., Donald Smith, Herbert Van Loan, Gordon Keeble and Arthur Crisp.

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MUSICAL EVENTS

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE nineteenth concert of the Promenade Symphony series at Variety Arena was especially interesting because the guest soloist was the concertmaster of the Montreal Symphony Orchestra, Maurice Onderet. Mr. Onderet is a Belgian by birth but has lived in Montreal for a considerable period, and has added immeasurably to the musical life of the largest of Canadian cities. He is an artist whose personal distinction at once impressed itself on a large audience. Like most violinists of the Belgian and French schools he aims at technical finesse and poetic expression rather than what might be termed melodramatic effect, — for there is such a thing as melodramatic excess in violin tone, just as in the use of the human voice. His playing is so authoritative and fluent that it is a delight to watch him, and the tone he produces is of even, silken, smoothness and sustained beauty. He is also a past-master of all left-hand devices. As his chief number, he gave the first full-dimensional performance of the Concerto in D minor by Sibelius to be heard in Toronto. The only previous presentation of the work here was at a small students' recital with a pianist filling in the orchestral part. As the orchestral score is of equal and perhaps greater importance than the role assigned to the soloist, an opportunity to hear it in its true proportions was welcome. The Concerto was composed as long ago as 1905 and first given in Berlin by Karl Halir in October of that year. It was first played in America the following year, by a truly great violinist, the late Maude Powell, who introduced more new concertos to America than any other two violinists of either sex. No less than seven concertos by eminent composers, including that of Saint Saens, were dedicated to Miss Powell during her lifetime, and she was the first American violinist to win substantial international fame. When she first played the Sibelius Concerto it was in co-operation with the New York Philharmonic orchestra, but since her death it has been neglected. From the standpoint of the soloist the first movement is not very interesting, for the most part a series of difficult cadenzas. But the work becomes truly lyrical in a sombre way, in the second (Adagio) movement which is truly memorable and impressive. The third movement is very intricate, with characteristic melodic factors that have the name of Sibelius written all over them, so to speak. To me the performance of Mr. Onderet was in execution and expression completely satisfying from first to last, and Mr. Stewart divided honors in his interpretation of an orchestral score, which is Gothic in its contours.

As an extra number Mr. Onderet gave a very brilliant rendering of Saint Saens' "Havannaise" which is real music though virtuosic in character. He played with grace and abandon and sure technical control. Another feature of the program was a rendering of the familiar Roumanian Rhapsody, No. 1, by George Enesco. In addition to hearing the orchestra in wild rhythmic utterances, the audience witnessed a choreographic interpretation by Boris Volkoff and his ballet. If I mistake not Mr. Volkoff did this work with a piano accompaniment at Hart House Theatre last spring, but supported by a large orchestra the dancers were more effective and executed their measures with requisite gusto and abandon.

It was interesting to hear once more, the melodious stalking horse of popular conductors in days gone by, Rossini's overture to "Semiramide." Though Voltaire's drama, on which the opera was founded is highly artificial, it was tragic in intent, but



DULCIE COOPER, in "You Can't Take It With You", the Kaufman and Hart comedy which comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Oct. 18.

Rossini's music is not notable for that quality, in fact the Overture is a melange of rather jolly tunes. As in most of his scores the composer bestowed a good deal of attention on woodwind, and that feature could have been bettered in last week's rendering. Finally Mr. Stewart distinguished himself by a really colorful rendering of the first two movements of Rimsky-Korsakoff's rich and appealing ballet "Sheherazade."

IT IS getting on to thirty years since Russia entered the musical life of America to stay. Prior to 1910, Russia in the concert halls meant only Rubinstein and Tchaikowsky. It is true that they were giants, but they were regarded as internationalists. Then the immense scope of musical inspiration in Russia, its roots in the life of the people, its indescribable variety, commenced to be realized, and names which had been familiar for decades in the self-contained Empire of the Czars, but unknown elsewhere, became familiar on Western programs. It is significant of what has happened that the most popular touring choral organization in America should be the Don Cossack Chorus, originally formed in Eastern Europe by Russian exiles. Its vogue with the people of this continent was no temporary sensation. It has been continuous, and since the organization goes everywhere, it has accomplished great things in bringing to a very wide audience a realization of Russian musical genius and enthusiasm.

From year to year the singing of the Don Cossacks, instead of hardening into routine, seems if anything to increase in beauty of expression, and colorful emotional appeal.

Its conductor, the small and volatile Serge Jaroff, a foot shorter than most of his portly chorists, still radiates magnetism and enthusiasm. The first part of his program at Massey Hall last week was liturgical, a field to which Tchaikowsky, marvellously versatile in all forms, contributed some beautiful offerings (as was demonstrated last week) and in which many lesser composers have distinguished themselves. Russian liturgical singing has a quality not to be found elsewhere, and the vocal range of the Don Cossacks from high also to deep bass tones is especially potent therein. In the secular sections a patriotic ode set to music from Tchaikowsky's Fifth Symphony was a feature, and there were many numbers revealing various aspects of Russian life.

THE CBC will send on request a neat little folder describing the various Talks which it is offering this season. The evening items (8 EST) have been listed in these columns, except those of Friday and Saturday, which are respectively "The Last Buffalo Hunter," a dramatic narrative based on Mary B. Weekes' biography of Trader Welsh, and "Talks by Indians," by a series of speakers chosen from the leading tribes.

The 3.45 p.m. EST series are: Monday, "The Modern Home"; Tuesday (beginning November), "Seeing Pictures"; Wednesday, "Masters and Miniatures" on music appreciation; Thursday, "Literary Excursions," by Professor Arthur L. Phelps of Winnipeg; and Friday, "Life's Like That," or practical applications of psychology, by Dr. E. C. Webster of Montreal. There is also a special Pacific Network program at 10.45 PST every evening.

COMING EVENTS

GERALD BALES, talented young artist, pianist, composer and organist — presents a most interesting program of organ and piano music to be played tonight, October 16, in Eaton Auditorium. The works chosen include compositions by Bach, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Cesar Franck, Karz-Ekert and Debussy, and he will also play two numbers of his own composition. Bales began his studies at the age of five, and first appeared in public as a child pianist at the age of seven. Four years later he began studying organ, and at fourteen years, he gained with honors his practical organ examination for A.T.C.M. and soon after completed his theoretical requirements. Since then and has introduced many of his own compositions to audiences throughout Ontario.

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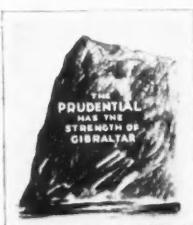
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TALK ABOUT AIR TALKS

TONIGHT at 8 EST Edward Shackleton, son of Sir Ernest, talks over the national network on his experiences in the Canadian Arctic, where he made some important discoveries with an expedition backed by the Oxford Exploration Club and the Royal Geographical Society. The average age of the men in his party was 23.

Tomorrow, Sunday, brings another of the constitutional discussions, by clubs in various parts of Canada, which are attracting a great number of listeners. The hour has been changed from 7.30 p.m. EST to 10 p.m., and will so remain. The club this time is the Kelsey Club of Winnipeg, under Dr. John McKay, President of Manitoba College, and including A. J. Waines, Assistant Professor of Economics, Manitoba University. R. F. McWilliams, K.C.,

Winnipeg barrister, Dr. Sidney E. Smith, M.A., LL.B., President of Manitoba University, Marens Hyman, K.C., M.L.A., Dr. R. O. MacFarlane, Assistant Professor of History, Manitoba University, with W. H. Darracott, recording secretary.

DR. J. W. DAFOR, editor of the Winnipeg Free Press, is the "I Remember" speaker on Tuesday next at 10.30 p.m. EST, and will give his memories of early Canadian Parliaments.

On Friday next, October 22, at 10.30 EST, Forrest Nagler of Toronto, who is one of the few living hunters of big game with bow and arrow, and has been in Northern Ontario in company with two American archers in pursuit of moose, will give a talk entitled, "Hunting With Bow and Arrow," over the national network.

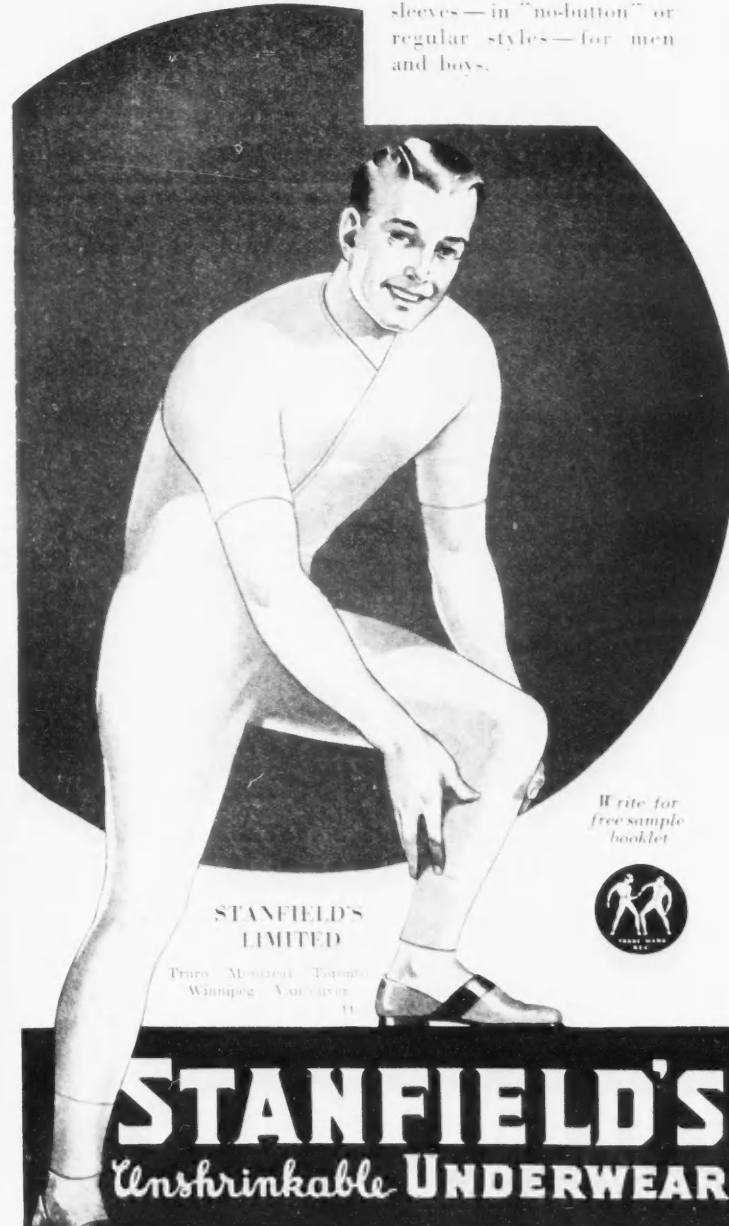


THE ICEMAN POSES. A scene from "You Can't Take It With You", the 1937 Pulitzer Prize play by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman, which opens at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Oct. 18.



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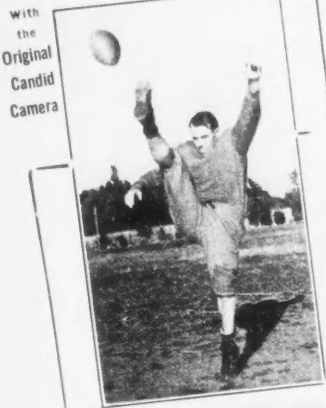
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BOOKSHELF

BY HAROLD F. SUTTON

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN announce for publication on October 19 an omnibus volume entitled "The Works of Thoreau." The editor, Henry Seidel Canby, is now working on a definitive biography of Thoreau. It will be your own fault if you do not get a smattering of art this fall. In addition to Hendrik Willem van Loon's mountainous work, "The Arts," which is to be reviewed shortly in this journal, there is forthcoming "A World History of Art" on which Sheldon Cheney has been writing for three years. This book runs to 960 pages, contains 473 half tone reproductions, spans 10,000 years of history and covers all parts of the globe. John Murray of London announce a biography, "Fauna Keats," by Marie Adams, which, we are informed, also presents an entirely new aspect of John Keats as well.

Burton Rascoe has begun work on a new book which will be a sequel to "Before I Forget." The latter book told the story of his life up to 1929. The new one will carry on from there to 1929. Dr. Karl A. Menninger has rewritten and enlarged his famous book "The Human Mind," of which more than 150,000 copies have been sold since its first publication in 1930. He has revised it in accordance with the latest advances in the psychological sciences, incorporating new material on mental hygiene, the inheritance of insanity, suicide mania, melancholia, schizophrenia, brain syphilis, the treatment of neuroses, etc. The book has been redesigned and will be entirely reset and printed from new plates. November numbers: "Prairie Grove," a novel by Donald Culross Peattie; "The Silver String," a novel by Cora Jarrett; "Leon Blum: Man and Statesman," a biography by Geoffrey Fraser and Thaddeus Stanton; "James I of England: The Wisest Fool in Christendom," a biography by Clara and Hardy Steinhilber.

"THE New World," by Edgar Lee Masters, just published, is an epic poem of America from the Norsemen to modern times. You don't have to be popular if you don't really want to. In "How to Lose Friends and Alienate People" (Thomas Allen, \$1.75) Irving Tressler has formulated a set of rules which if faithfully adhered to will make you a pariah and in contrast in practically no time at all. Among his precepts he includes leaving your dog with friends over the weekend, and getting the story

NEXT WEEK

THE AUTUMN LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

Comment by distinguished Canadian critics on the new books.

of minor operation in first, which should give you some idea. Mr. Tressler's advice is designed to make sport of the institutional type of book which is currently the vogue, and in form is a burlesque of a specific best-seller, the name of which will be sent on receipt of a stamped, self-addressed envelope. The defect of burlesque as a vehicle of humor is that it is difficult to maintain it at the belly-laugh level for more than a limited number of pages and Mr. Tressler does not entirely overcome that defect. But it is sufficiently merry to be worth looking into, and the author's underlying purpose, or what we conceive to be his underlying purpose is one with which we are in complete sympathy, even if we feel that little will come of his effort. The tide of human amiability set in motion by certain calculating publishers looks too irresistible to be stemmed by mockery, no matter how robust. But Mr. Tressler has made a gallant attempt and is deserving of all our praise.

Current mysteries, "Fatal Friday," by Francis Gerard, "The Affair of the Heavenly Voice," by Clifford Knight; "The Castle Island Case," by Van Wyck Mason.

BLUE-BLOODED TALES

"The Woman Who Rose Again" by Glib Babin, New York, Fleming, Reisch, \$2.
"He Did Not Die at Meyerling," written anonymously in collaboration with Henry Lanier, Toronto, Lippincott, \$3.50.

BY MARGARET LAWRENCE

I WONDERED as I read these two books what Pilate sitting wearily in his powerful seat would have said. They are both claims about royalty, and any manner of royalty evidently is not easy to detect. The blue blood does not show of itself. The lady in the first book says she is Anastasia, youngest daughter of the late Czar. She was rescued, she claims, by a Polish soldier and brought from Siberia all through Russia seething in revolution and into Rumania where for some reason not stated at all she did not get into touch with her relative, Queen Marie, as most of the Russian royalty and nobility did. She went to Berlin instead, and was picked up out of the river when she tried to commit suicide.

Getting into the water spoiled her career. It stamped her as mental and so when she began to drop hints about her royal lineage the attendant ants took it in the course of mental events. Emperors and Queens being an every day occurrence to busy psychiatrists. There being no Wassermann equivalent for separating blue blood from red blood and the case never having reached the lie detector stage, there it stands. The Russian Imperial family said definitely she was not Anastasia, though they said it with such temperamental variability that Pilate, if he were sitting, might well make some helpless comment. Also there was an unpleasant matter of some money the Czar had put secretly into the Bank of England for his daughters in the event of revolution in Russia. Nobody has



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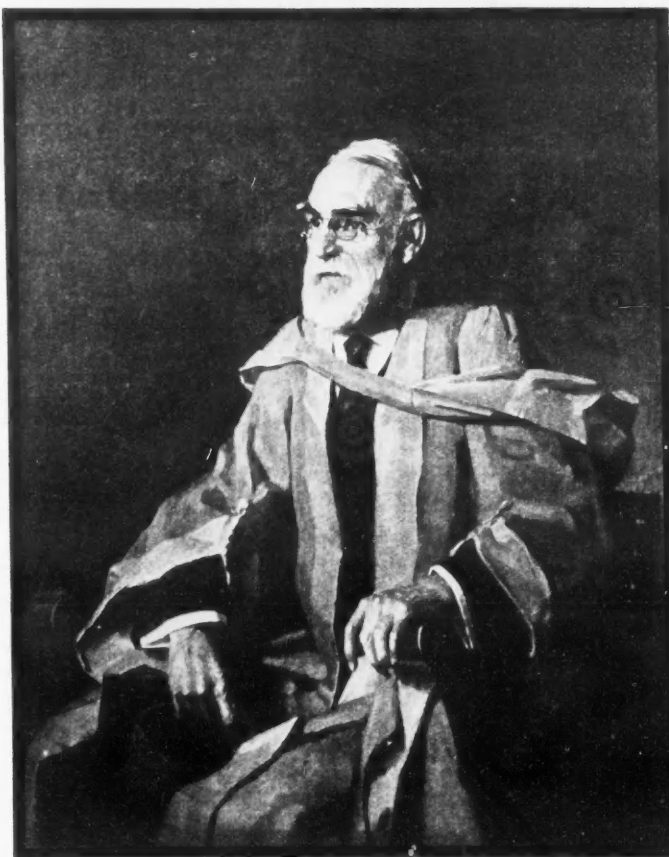
been able to draw on the money, because before the rest of the Imperial family may enjoy it they must prove this Anastasia an imposter, and before she can satisfy the bankers she is Anastasia somebody must invent a sure test for royalty.

She was seventeen in 1917 when

the Imperial family was murdered; she is now a woman of thirty-seven, who if her story be true, has gone through enough to change her completely, both mentally and physically. And as time passes there are fewer and fewer persons who can remember what the young Anastasia was like. As it stands there is enough evidence supporting her to have prevented the settling of the money upon others. She is now living in Germany.

The second book has received a great deal of attention in the United States. It reads like a fairy tale. The only son, Crown Prince Rudolph, of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, it was announced to history, committed suicide at a hunting lodge and a lady died with him. He had had trouble with his royal father. He had become involved with movements loaded with possible evil for the government. He decided to get out. This book declares that with the help of an American physician he did get safely out, a body being laid out as his, and the lady having been accidentally shot when in an amorous mood she followed the Prince to Meyerling. The writer of the book is a son of the Prince. He was brought up in the United States as the son of the American physician, and this physician is, really, the centre of the story. The boy only saw his royal father at long intervals, but he travelled all over Europe with the physician who took mysterious trips and was called into secret consultations by people of high estate.

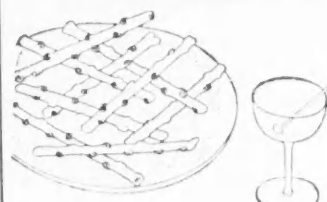
It is an incredible story. It cannot be dismissed as just another royal legend, because of the relation of the Austrian court to the outbreak of the war 1914. It has to be put with the other documents concerning the Hapsburgs for future historical analysis. It demands the trained historical investigator, sifting evidence and balancing it against source material in state papers and letters and in other lay publications such as Charles Layng's "The Monarch who Wouldn't go Mad." As far as American publication is concerned it naturally has caught attention, for the character of the physician stirs national pride; a commonplace American citizen, trusted with important



GRANDFATHER OF MCGILL PRINCIPAL. Dr. James Douglas, grandfather of Dr. Lewis Williams Douglas and donor of the banquet which financed the erection of Douglas Hall, the new residence for men at McGill University. This portrait by Sir Wylie Grier, R.C.A., was unveiled by Lord Tweedsmuir when he officially opened Douglas Hall last week. It was painted not from a photograph but from a study made by Sir Wylie before the death of Dr. Douglas.



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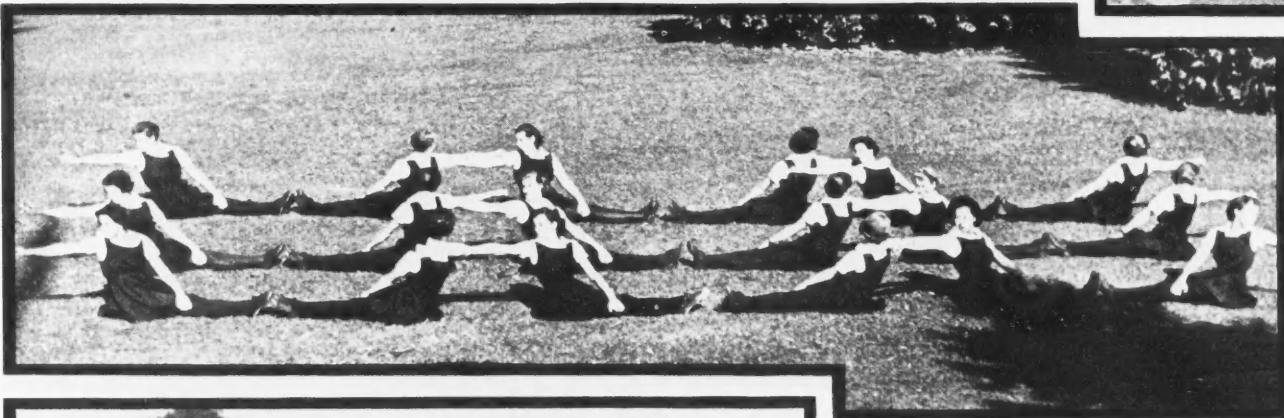
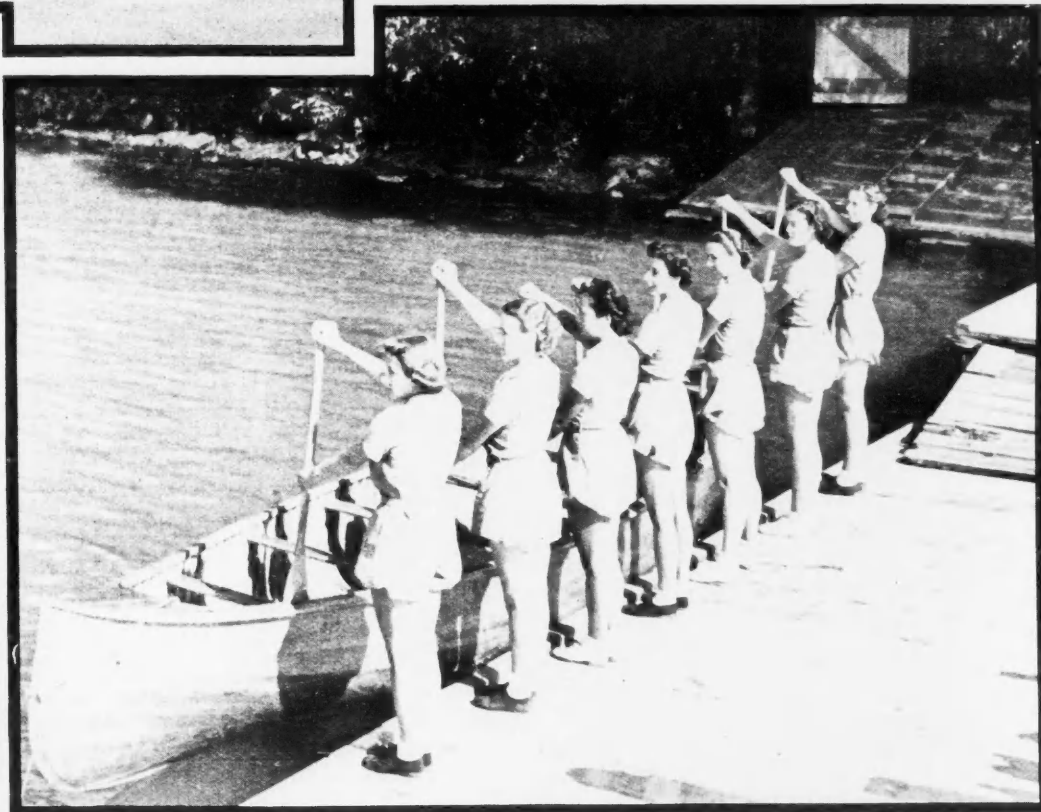
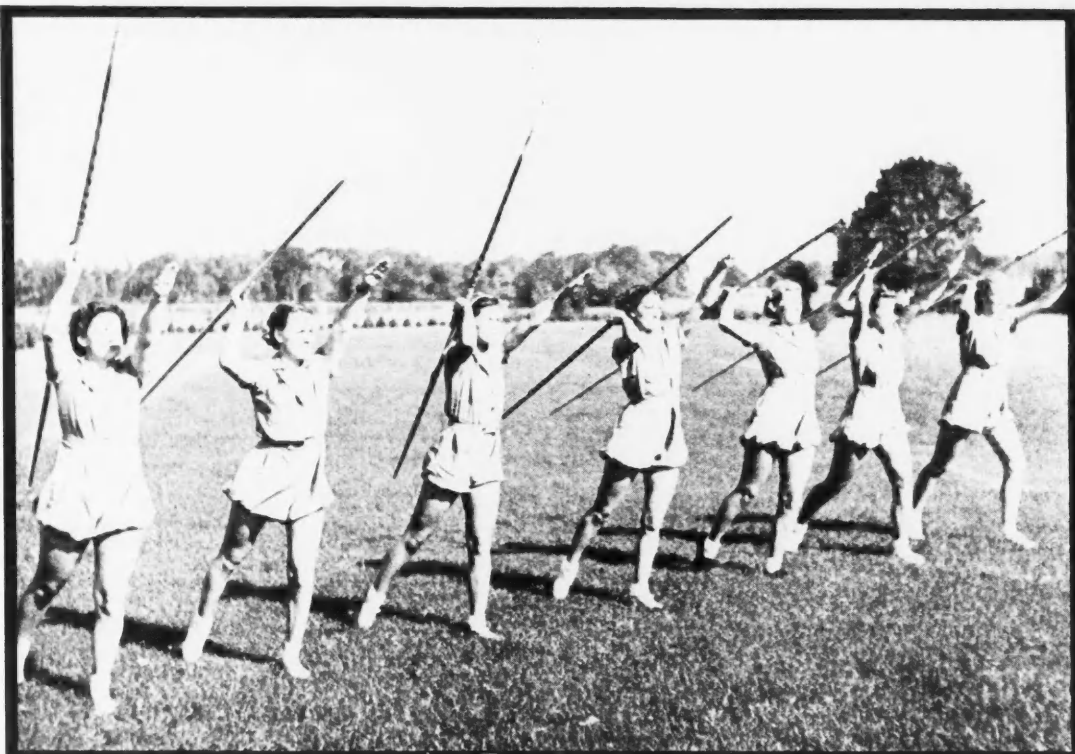
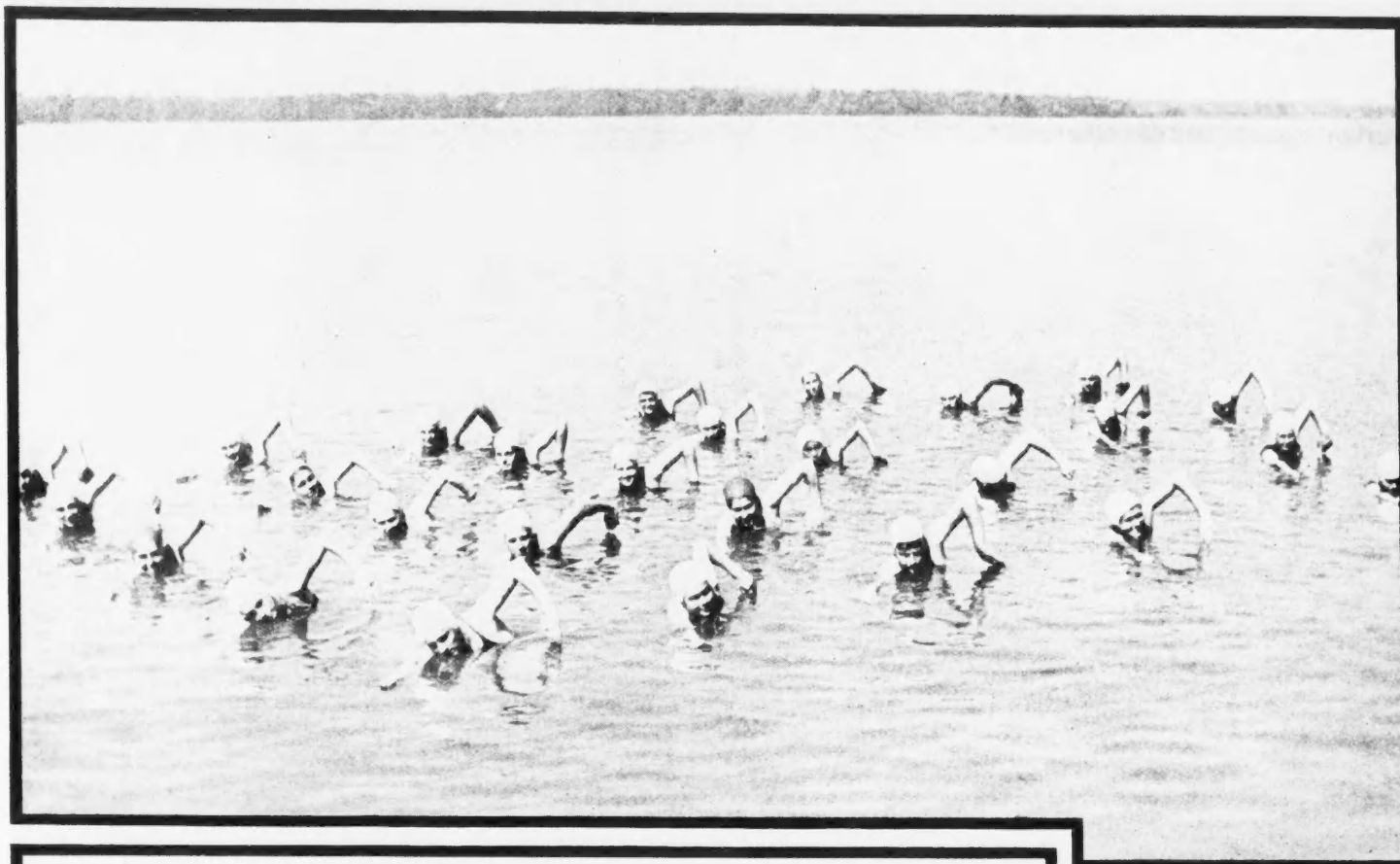
undercover matters between nations and courts. In addition to this there is, according to the story, a Hapsburg living happily and usefully as well as quietly as an American citizen. For the reader outside of the United States there is the attraction of princes and their sorrows as they try to be human beings in spite of dynastic considerations demanding of them that they be more than human, or maybe less.

SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE » TRAVEL » FASHION » HOMES » LETTERS

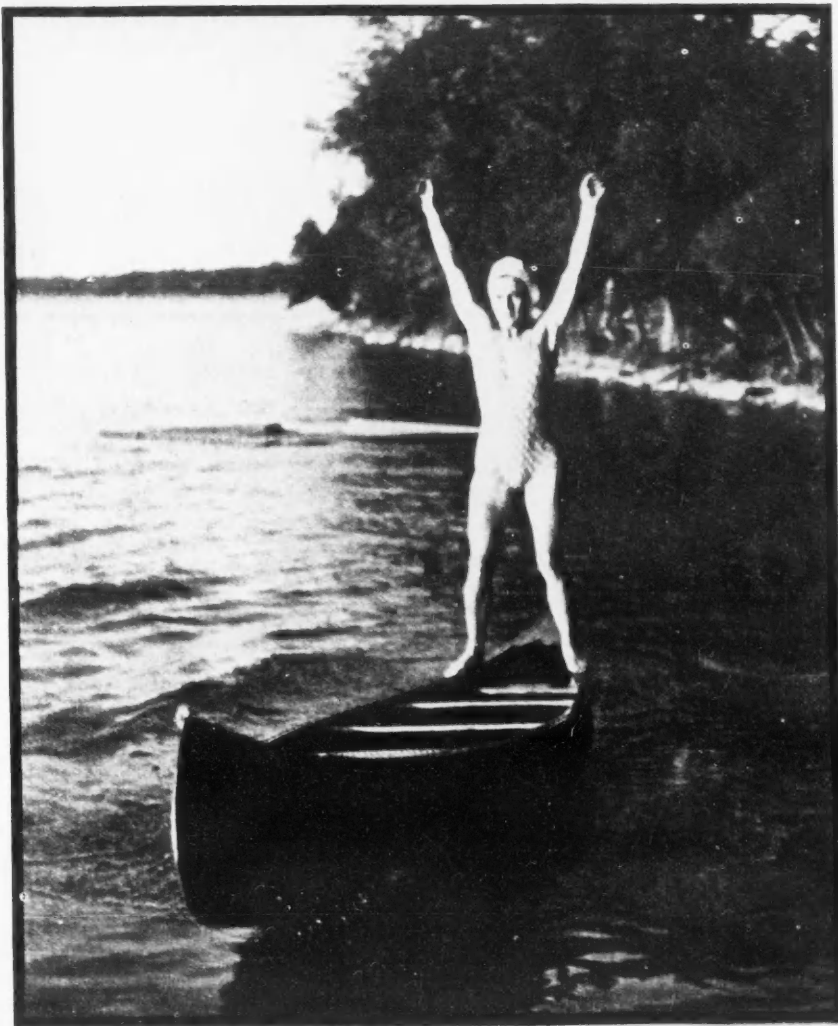
TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 16, 1937

BUDDING TEACHERS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION



TEACHERS-TO-BE from all parts of Canada, taking the physical education course at the Margaret Eaton School, Toronto, spend a period in an athletic camp as a regular part of their training. This year they went to the Ontario Athletic Commission's camp at Lake Couchiching where "Jay" recently recorded these examples of their activities. *Upper left*, Girls from the Atlantic to the Pacific receiving a mass swimming lesson in Lake Couchiching. *Upper right*, The discus thrower. *Middle left*, The javelin is held this way. *Middle right*, And the canoe paddle this way. *Lower left*, Field hockey requires shin guards. *Lower right*, A form of canoeing not advised except in the presence of life guards.

—Photos by "Jay"



Community Plate craftsmanship utilizes the period motif in the gracious Grosvenor design. The makers suggest Silvo to keep your silver always radiant.



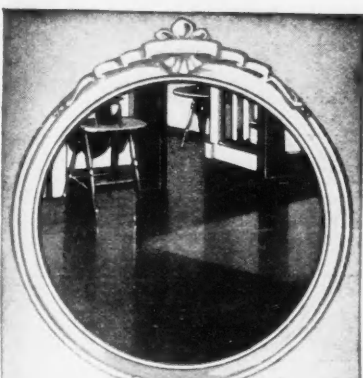
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THE DISTAFF SIDE

BY MARIE CLAIRE

THE best news of the week, from our personal point of view, is from the world of invention. Dr. Arthur G. Bills of the University of Cincinnati has invented an oxygen mask for thinkers.

We are aware that the term "Thinker" is not customarily bestowed on Columnists, and hasten to assure our readers it is purely in our private capacity as a searcher after truth or what-have-you that we expect to cash in on Dr. Bills' invention.

Dr. Bills' brain child would, as a matter of fact, considerably disorganize the very friendly office in the midst of which the bulk of our work is done. In order to protect himself from the fatigue caused by thinking, the mental worker must wear what looks like a tightly rolled towel tied over his mouth. This delivers a combination of 50 per cent, pure oxygen mixed with air to the breather, augmenting the supply ordinarily given by the blood to the brain.

The advantages—such as cutting down on our cigarette smoking and so pleasing our mother, and not having to answer silly questions, or the telephone, might, in an office, be outweighed by an inability to answer quips about our overworked mental processes, not to mention the oddity of our appearance.

But in private—how splendid to don one's mask and go into a good mental huddle over Einstein or "The Years," one's winter wardrobe, or how to pay all the bills and retain a credit balance—emerging fresh as a daisy. There's a place for Dr. Bills' invention in every thoughtful home.

BOOKS that we had never seriously thought of reading turn up unexpectedly and get under our guard. We can recommend the "Autobiography" of Sir John Martin Harvey to anyone at all interested in the theatre. It will be even better reading to those also interested in Martin Harvey, who represents an almost extinct type of actor-manager, and is, in fact, probably the last of the romantic school. That he knew his limitations and made the most of his fine talents, the book proves as amply as they were proved by every performance of his greatest success, "The Only Way." Photographs illustrating the book prove what havoc he must have caused in feminine hearts in his younger days, and no one who ever saw him on the stage can have forgotten his voice, one of the most beautiful ever heard in the theatre.

Fourteen years playing small parts under Henry Irving were spent before personal stage success came to Sir John. Even "The Only Way," that delightful soft drama built on "The Tale of Two Cities" and which reached its two thousandth performance in Toronto on his last tour, was at first a flop in London, where it was decided Mr. Martin Harvey would do "a far, far better thing" by returning to the stocks.

Of Irving there are, of course, many stories here. We like best the one of his remark to Ellen Terry from his death bed. Miss Terry asked him at the last where he wished to be buried. For simple self-confidence, so hands-on as to be even endearing we think, Irving's answer takes the bun. "The Country will do its Duty," he said. And of course the country did. They buried him in the Abbey.

In a chatty way that makes very easy reading, Sir John speaks of matters more Canadian; occasionally—as in the story about Ambrose Small—with a delightfully humorless non-sequitur. He tells of the theatrical deal that netted Ambrose Small a million dollars and was handed over and lodged by him in a bank. "From that moment he disappeared from the face of the earth and the mystery has never been cleared up." The asterisk refers to a footnote as follows: "His name sake, Ambrose Bierce, Prince of short story writers, vanished in somewhat similar fashion, but not in Canada nor at the same time."

There is pleasant reading for Canadians in his tributes to the great skill of the Toronto surgeon who operated on him in the Wesley Hos-



TO BE AN OCTOBER BRIDE. Miss Charity Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Smith, of Toronto, whose marriage to Mr. Ewart Bannerman, son of Mrs. William Bannerman, will take place this month.

—Photograph by Charles Aylett.

pital and saved his life some years ago when he fell ill on tour. "The surgeon and his beautiful wife, a Cornish girl," explains Sir John, "are now presiding over State functions at Government House in Toronto." We think that's a bit too modest an estimate of the many duties of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and lovely Mrs. Herbert Bruce.

THERE is always the question whether a true story with the touch of simplicity that authenticates it is a better story than the one that moves with the glossiness of fabrication. Your answer may not be ours. We rather like our stories true like this one. Mooning through the shelves of new arrivals in the Book Room of a big downtown shop one day last week, a friend of ours noticed an equally unburied customer come to rest at the section devoted to the sale of terrestrial globes. Never ask us by what train of thought great minds arrived at their decision to sell these among the books. They have, and do. Ignoring the littler globes and with only a glance at the bigger ones, the lady put on her glasses and parked her purse beside a globe of modest proportions and began to twiddle it about. An assistant bore down on her with a desire to be of service. "Go away, go away," said the lady waving her gloved hands in a soft, exasperated way. "I'm looking for Amelia Earhart."

WE LIKE to see any film or play containing our own (or Toronto's own) Mr. Raymond Massey, whom we think a delightful actor with a mobile face that he has no objection to anyone's thinking absurd, and lovely sinister Mr. Conrad Veidt with his unfathomable eye, but Oh dear! really, "Under the Red Robe" was a bit thick, even for us.

We were greatly touched to find a famous English cinema reviewer took precisely the same view. "Under the Red Robe" is an English picture," he begins, "that is to say, its hero (Mr. Conrad Veidt) is German, its heroine (Annabella) is French, and the company that presents it is American." We would add "and the dialogue no-

body's business." Mr. Veidt is made to skip about like Douglas Fairbanks; Annabella, so vivid and engaging in her Don Byrnie role, is here reduced to mere prettiness, and Mr. Massey has nothing much to do but scowl. Everybody knows, or at least everybody but producers it would seem, that all Mr. Veidt has to do to enchant his public (female) is to stand still and look into the unknown, to love passionately, but anticipate, and get, the worst. But it is particularly the dialogue that shattered the English reviewer, and did us in. "He's called Black Death" explains somebody early in the film. "Why?" "Because," says the speaker wittily, "He is." Mr. Veidt in a grand hour of passion is made to say, "Take the diamonds back, and take back the things you said about me." There, as the English reviewer pointed out, is drama for you.



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which have the same alkalizing effect. Almost at once you feel "acid indigestion" curbed. "Acid headaches," acid breath, pains from acid indigestion—all are given amazingly fast relief. You feel like a different person.

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PHILLIPS' Milk of Magnesia



HELEN GARDINER, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Gardiner, debutante of last season, honor psychology student at the University of Toronto this season, who plays the lead in the Centre Stage Productions presentation of Capek's "R.U.R." at Hart House Theatre, October 21 and 22. Miss Gardiner spent the past summer with a stock company at Ivoryton, Conn.

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special care for the eyes. Your eyes are subjected daily to light glare, dust, smoke, strain from reading, sewing, working. Help nature protect your most priceless possession by cleansing, soothing and relaxing your eyes with the daily use of Murine. Healthy eyes are beautiful eyes. For over 40 years Murine has helped keep eyes healthful and rested.

MURINE FOR YOUR EYES

—History of Canada, Oct. 4-Oct. 11

RIDDELL MOVE'S MEANING

WHEN the Department of External Affairs announced that Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer at Geneva since 1925, and undoubtedly the greatest authority on League of Nations affairs and procedure the North American continent has produced, would be transferred to the post of Counsellor at the Canadian Legation in Washington, there was a natural, if somewhat regrettable, tendency on the part of commentators to regard the transfer as belated retribution for the criticism to which Dr. Riddell left himself open in acting "as an individual" in the attempt to impose sanctions on Italy during the

rape of Ethiopia in 1935. There was another perfectly good explanation possible, namely that Dr. Riddell, with most of his family beginning courses in Canadian colleges, had himself asked for the transfer. The really sensational possibility did not appear, however, for several days. Then (1) President Roosevelt made his Chicago speech renouncing the isolationist policy of the United States and suggesting that peace-loving nations should "quarantine" law-breaking nations; (2) the League of Nations Assembly adopted a report of its Far Eastern Advisory Committee branding Japan the aggressor in the undeclared Sino-Japanese war; (3) the United States State Department immeasurably strengthened the effect of the declaration of the Assembly by accusing Japan of violating both the nine-power treaty of February, 1922, and the Briand-Kellogg treaty of August, 1928. Many close observers of international affairs are now suggesting that there is a good chance of a complete reorganization of the League of Nations, or of the organization of an association of "peace-loving nations" to succeed it, with the United States fully participating. Considering the close relations which have existed between Prime Minister Mackenzie King and President Roosevelt, it is not therefore beyond the bounds of possibility that Mr. King is unofficially placing at Mr. Roosevelt's disposal the advice and unique knowledge and experience of Dr. Riddell. Or perhaps it is just a coincidence that Dr. Riddell is being transferred to Washington and that the announcement of his transfer occurred a few days prior to the announcement of the change in United States policy (when no great significance would be attached to it), rather than a few days after the announcement (when the possibility here suggested would most certainly have been seized upon and perhaps rather embarrassingly investigated by the American press). The position at the Canadian Legation at Washington which Dr. Riddell is taking over has been held since 1927 by Hume Wrong. The Department of External Affairs announced that Mr. Wrong is being transferred to Dr. Riddell's position at Geneva. Another transfer was also announced, that of Hector Allard, third secretary of the Department at Ottawa, who will be added to the Washington Legation staff.

Quebec Departments of Labor will be formed to end direct relief in the Province of Quebec; if the committee succeeds through work and other projects in eliminating the need for direct relief, its methods will probably be extended to other Provinces.

Revenue: Customs and excise revenues in first six months of fiscal year jumped to \$159,872,000, an increase of \$31,394,000; total ordinary revenue increased from \$233,462,999 to \$280,919,554 in same period.

ALBERTA

Assent Reserved: Hon. J. C. Bowen, Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta, withheld his assent to three bills (to control the press, to impose heavy taxation on banks, and to regulate credit) and assented to eight others before proroguing the special session of the provincial Legislature. Prime Minister Mackenzie King subsequently announced that the Lieutenant-Governor was acting on his own initiative.

By-Election: E. L. Gray, provincial Liberal party leader, was elected to fill the Edmonton seat in Legislature vacant through the death of George H. Van Allen, Liberal; Mr. Gray, whose candidature was endorsed by the Conservative party, received approximately 7,000 more votes than his closest opponent in field of five candidates.

Libel Alleged: G. F. Powell, Social Credit expert sent by Major C. H. Douglas to advise Alberta Government, and J. H. Unwin, Government whip in Legislature, were arrested on charges of libel and "counselling to murder" laid by Senator W. A. Griesbach as result of circulation of the notorious "Bankers' Toadies" pamphlet.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Employment: Hon. George Pearson, Minister of Labor, announced that the British Columbia Government will resist centralization of control of government employment services in Ottawa.

Yukon: Premier Pattullo disclosed that a tentative agreement had been signed by British Columbia to include the Yukon within the boundaries of the Province, but stated that the Dominion Government concurred in his suggestion that no action be taken until the report of the Rowell Commission is made.

MANITOBA

Milk Control: The recently organized Milk Control Board of Manitoba issued order increasing the retail price of milk in Winnipeg stores.

ONTARIO

Election: Premier Hepburn's provincial Liberal administration was returned to power in the provincial election with its majority only slightly reduced. Standing of parties in the 90-seat Legislature: Liberals, 63; Conservatives, 23; Liberal-Progressives, 2; Independent-Liberal, 1; U.F.O., 1. The Hon. Earl Rowe, Conservative leader, Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, and Hon. J. A. Faulkner, Minister of Health, were defeated.

QUEBEC

Colonization: Alphonse Hardy, chairman of Quebec Colonization Commission, announced the Province's quota of 1,500 families under federal-provincial colonization plan has been filled.

EDUCATION

Trinity College: Sydney H. Jones, Secretary and Rector of Trinity College, University of Toronto, since 1907, announced his retirement; he is being succeeded by Elliot G. Strath.

POLITICS

Communist: Tim Buck was re-elected General Secretary of the Communist Party of Canada at annual convention in Toronto.

PERSONAL

Civil Service: Charles H. Bland, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission of Canada, was elected for a second term as president of the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada.

OBITUARY

Arthur, Senator James, Leaside, Ont., Conservative member House of Commons for Parry Sound 1908-34, commander of First Battalion in France during war (71). **Baker,** Edward, Ottawa, sports editor, Ottawa "Citizen" (68). **Barnson,** Dr. Olafur, Winnipeg, former professor of obstetrics in Manitoba Medical College (68). **Brett,** Richard, Essex, Ont., publisher Essex "Free Press," former warden Essex County. **Bush,** Ernest W., Thorold, Ont., superintendent Provincial Paper Co., chairman Canadian Division of American Pulp and Paper Mills Superintendents Association. **Colloton,** Mrs. R. B., Lorne Park, Ont., former Ontario provincial president of Women's Institutes. **Delorme,** Dr. L. N., Montreal, member of medical faculty of University of Montreal. **Donnelly,** Patrick, Toronto, Assistant Registrar of Supreme Court of Ontario, former member of management committee of Ontario Liberal Party (62). **Forcush,** James, Leslie, Toronto, senior partner G. Tower Forcush & Co., stock brokers (33). **Gaudaur,** Jack Gill, Orillia, Ont., former amateur and professional world's champion sculler, set three-mile record in 1894 which is still unbroken (79). **Graham,** James, Minto, Man., oldest Orangeman in Manitoba (95). **Graubert,** Rabbi Leon, Toronto, rabbi of Etzchaim Synagogue, author of several Hebrew works (79). **Hall,** John,

Fair faces

FOR FALL



WITH ANTI-BROWN SPOT OINTMENT

BY *Elizabeth Arden*

Abandon your summer complexion and prepare for the new season's mood... an echo of the Gay Nineties... a revival of Victorian elegance. To insure the bright-skinned loveliness demanded by fashion, Elizabeth Arden recommends her "after-the-summer" home treatment. After cleansing thoroughly with Ardena Cleansing Cream and Skin Tonic, soothe with Orange Skin Cream, over which apply Anti-Brown Spot Ointment. As soon as it tingles, remove and apply Muscle Oil and watch the tan disappear.

Anti-Brown Spot Ointment	Jar \$2.60, tube \$ 4.50
Ardena Bleach Cream	\$1.10 to \$ 1.65
Orange Skin Cream	\$1.10 to \$ 6.00
Ardena Muscle Oil	\$1.10 to \$14.00
Ardena Cleansing Cream	\$1.10 to \$ 6.00
Ardena Skin Tonic	95 to \$15.00

Elizabeth Arden

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Whether or not you've ever come to the conclusion that your fuel bills for cooking are altogether too high, you will at least welcome the opportunity of making a real saving. The Aga Cooker (standard model illustrated below) is guaranteed to burn less than \$28 worth of anthracite per annum; the "Estate" model, less than \$35. And even the most extravagant cook can't use more than these amounts. Yet the Aga Cooker burns continuously day and night. Its ovens and hot plates are always hot — ready for immediate use at any time. Temperatures are automatically controlled by thermostat.

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The Aga Cooker owes its amazing fuel economy to its almost perfect insulation. You can touch any part of the Aga Cooker except the hot plates without burning yourself. The heat, instead of being given off, is stored up for use when you want it. Your kitchen will be cool on the hottest day.

Such cooking

as you've never tasted

The Aga oven is a marvel of efficiency. Owing to the even, uniform heat throughout, it can be used to capacity from the bottom to within half an inch of the top and sides without fear of scorching or burning. Roasts are more juicy and tender. Cakes and pies a revelation.

The intense heat from the Aga Grill instantly seals the meat from below, permitting none of the goodness to escape. Porridge can be put in the



simmering oven to cook overnight. Whole dinners will keep hot without spoiling. The hot plate boils a pint of water in a minute.

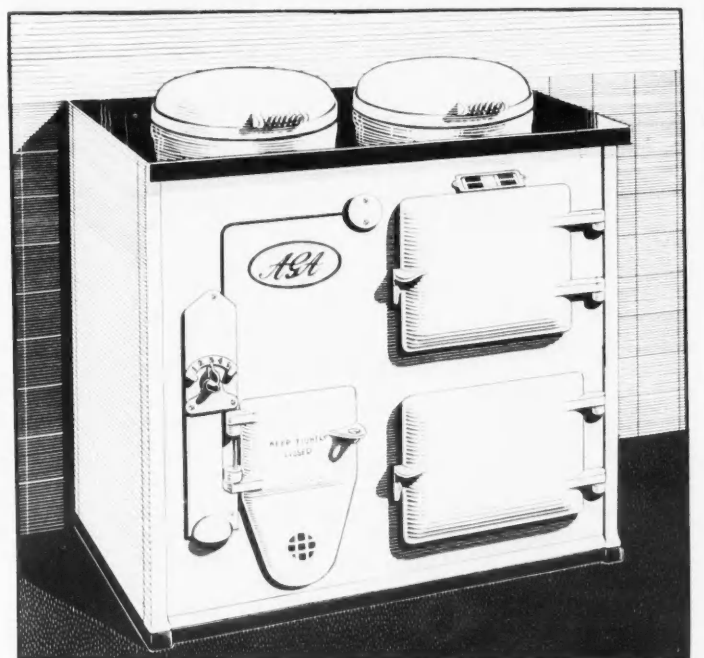
Labour saving

A wipe with a damp cloth keeps the Aga Cooker's enamelled surface clean and sparkling. Fuel is needed only once a day. Combustion is so complete that the amount of ash formed is almost negligible.

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Just eat two tablespoonfuls of Kellogg's ALL-BRAN every day—with every meal in severe cases. Serve as a cereal with milk or fruits, or cook into appetizing recipes. ALL-BRAN absorbs more than twice its weight in water and gently clears away the wastes that cause headaches, tiredness and serious illness.

The vitamin B in ALL-BRAN helps tone up the entire intestinal tract. Buy ALL-BRAN from your grocer. Guaranteed by Kellogg in London.



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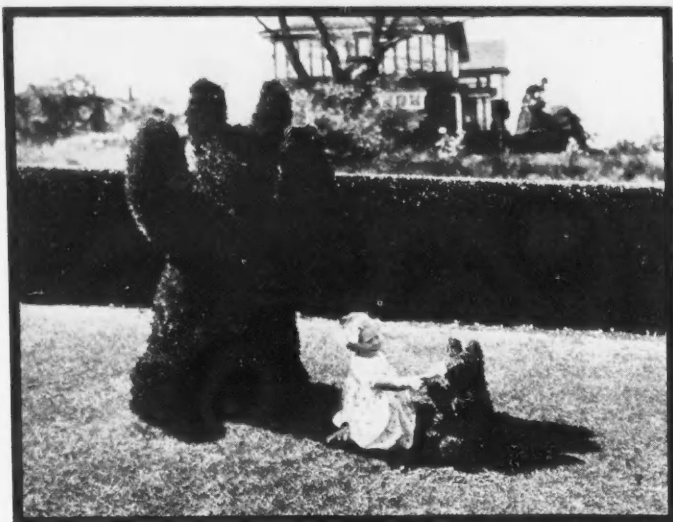
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SOME WONDERFUL EXAMPLES of the art of yew bush clipping are to be seen in Victoria, B.C., and the photograph above shows just how clever these Western gardeners are. The clippers have changed the yew trees into teddy bears, the larger one being forty years old while the "cub" is five years of age. —Photo courtesy Canadian National Railway.

ABOUT THE HOUSE

BY BERNICE COFFEY

HUSBANDS have no sense about hanging up their clothes, say those who should know. Case histories show, however, they continue more brightly, that given closets of their own . . . and closet devices that work smoothly . . . men can be lured to develop an active mania for order. Smoothly running built-in drawers of varying depth, lots of them, with their separate orderly arrangements of collars, shirts, ties, underwear and other clothing, but an end to purposeless rummaging. A low cabinet in which shoes stand on slanted shelves in orderly rows, plenty of space above for hats, a rod for regiments of ties, and another longer rod plentifully supplied with hangers for coats and suits, will add to the contentment of the male member of the family.

Your linen closet can perfectly match your own closet, according to still another suggestion. We've seen bands of colored Trolleyns can broodery used to divide towels and sheets, and as an ordering for the shelves which are covered in a matching color. Other linen-closet necessities include transparent covers with which you can see the towels you're after without tearing the closet apart.

You have nothing to wear but your closet is probably a chaos of confusion. A well-designed closet can bring order out of chaos for you. Built-in drawers, shoe compartments, plenty of space for hats and for the season's dresses and what not other surprising possibilities for the use of color. You may want to see the Trolleyn idea too. Their (choose) hanger, hanger, brown or silver as the preferred color, and combine the color of the hanger with the decorative garment bags of the sort that make slide fasteners. Or perhaps you will prefer to carry on with the color scheme that reigns in your wardrobe. Transparent boxes to hold hats, gloves and other accessories will be as useful here as they are in the man's wardrobe. And, of course, every well-equipped closet is brilliantly lighted, preferably with a light that turns on and off automatically as the door is opened and closed.

THE twin sisters of architecture and interior decoration show up innumerable evidences of having accepted the modern as an authentic and self-respecting "period" in its own right. It does seem strange to think that (the) which we call modern today may be peering among the traditional styles of tomorrow. One of the final examples of it appears in an apartment that is modern in the degree that it expresses the infiltration in the simplest of classic lines. So sympathetic are they that the Chinese objects, darts, scrolls and standing quans. The landladies to hurry and benevolence find an exquisite simple setting. A few delicate white mirrors are a final suggestion of culture, style and life, and here and there

a detail suggests subtly the feeling of the Orient.

The fine proportion of the rooms is given full play by means of soft monotone cream-white and cream-yellow walls, which are complemented by putty-colored floor coverings on which are soft brown fur rugs and thick carpets in putty and black, like salt and pepper. Chairs and tables are covered in cream leather. Chinese matting and bamboo are so skillfully used in the hall that they appear to be contemporary with modern designs.

IF YOU have a room which can be devoted entirely to books, you can easily make it one of the best-loved spots in the house, for books serve both as furnishing and decoration. Built-in shelves are the most satisfactory for such a room, since they can be fitted to the number of your books and the amount of wall space. The best time to install them, of course, is when the house is being built, for the more elaborate shelving and the closed cupboards often combined with shelves, most good architects and cabinet-makers. Simple shelves, however, can be built into a room at any time by a competent carpenter. Libraries have a way of growing, so allow plenty of room for expansion. If there are not enough books to fill all the shelves, use the top one for a few pottery and brass treasures.

But perhaps the size of your house or your library does not justify a book room. Then the living room is the natural place for shelves. If you have still a fair quantity of books, built-in shelves are again the best solution. Otherwise there are all sorts of possibilities in attractive, movable bookcases.

Next to the book room for the living room should have the honor of housing all your books. Throughout the house there are spots where a few shelves of books will add color, richness and pleasant reading. Sometimes a stairway provides a landing which allows for a small case of a few shelves. Bedrooms lose half their humanness if not equipped with a shelf or two for the old favorites and the current bed-reading books fit into almost any scheme of decoration or any room, and reflect delightfully the personalities of the people who live there.

TRAVELERS

Brigadier-General and Mrs. T. L. Tremblay, of Quebec, were recent guests of Colonel and Mrs. L. J. A. Anson at the latter's camp in the Laurentians.

My and Mrs. Fane Sewell have returned to Toronto after their annual summer sojourn at the Pacific Coast.

Mrs. Percy B. Barnett and Miss Joyce Barnett have returned to Vancouver from an extended sojourn abroad.

Colonel and Mrs. Ewart Osborne, who have been spending the summer at their country house at Stony Lake, have returned to Toronto.

HUSBANDS AT LARGE



This Housekeeping's a Snap Women have no monopoly on serving dishes that really thrill the "inner man." Not when a 57-labeled tin of Heinz Consomme, fresh out of the refrigerator, yields as fine a jelled consomme as ever a man let melt on his tongue. Here's amber essence of stout beef that sets in a jell of its own meaty richness. Try it, topped with a spot of Heinz Tomato Ketchup and a dab of Heinz India Relish. There's something to write the wife about.



At Home A-Board and a galley grill on which to vault a seagonez culinary triumph, instantly concocted by simply heating a tin of Heinz Corn Chowder together with a tin of Heinz Chicken with Rice, to make a heartening, manly brew currently called Old Salt's Delight.



Smart Little Woman She's wise in the ways of men and markets. That is why she orders Heinz Home-style Soups the economical, forlorned way — by the dozen, just in case of ravenous guests, hungry families and foraging husbands. Plenty of variety from which to choose since



Men at Work A lusty eating-job! In nomad's land where Gargantuan appetites are rife, nothing hits the spot like Heinz old-fashioned, thick Bean Soup with succulent bits of juicy ham. A couple of sliced frankfurters may be added by those who like fare with a flair.



Tastes Like Home Wherever you see this placard, Heinz Home-style Soups, you can be certain you'll get a bowl of rich, delicious, real home-tasting soup and, likely, others of the 57 Varieties.



Heinz' world-famous soup chefs prepare seventeen enticing, home-style favorites. All are home soups in every sense of the word, cooked in small batches, sea soundings brewed in, complete and finished creations, ready to heat and serve. First cost is last cost!

THE DECLINE IN VISITING

BY ADELAIDE L. SHARPE

AMONG my earliest recollections is a spare room, in a large house with lawns and gardens. At frequent intervals a visitor came whose arrival we all eagerly anticipated, and who remained several weeks at a time.

These visitors became bound up in ties of friendship with our family, several of them being godparents to our children. This seems to be a custom common to rich and poor.

WHAT has happened to this hospitality? Each decade has seen it diminish until now it is almost extinct. It is interesting to speculate on the causes. Very recently, lack of room is a contributing one, as apartments have not the extra and spare rooms that old houses had, but

we find the same conditions on large roomy estates. Is it the servant question? Surely not, as in post-war days they were better paid and more plentiful than before. There was a trying time when from force of habit and custom people tried to carry on till disaster came, and the leaving-taking meant the end of the visitor's friendship, but this was merely a temporary depression phase.

TO ANALYZE the problem we can take concrete cases. In the days of long ago visitors brought outside interest and talent into the house and received the same with change of scene, driving, walking and entertaining. Charles Dickens in "Bleak House" describes the visit of Mr.

Jarndyce, his two wards, Esther and Ada, with Mr. Skimpole at a Mr. Boythorne's house, for six weeks, though this is fiction it is founded on facts of a prevailing custom. In these days people live a more active life. They motor through the countryside too fast to observe, seldom walk, and are too tired and excited for intelligent conversation and not relaxed or concentrated enough to listen.

WE HAVE come now to the time when Mrs. Brown's visit is not anticipated, and a letter deferring or cancelling it causes exultation, and why? We have no time for Mrs. Brown, we are too exhausted by the radio that someone else has turned on with advertising, static, or a deafening soprano, or a motor trip from home to nowhere. Perhaps we have had tire difficulties, and as a result rest is what we need, and not Mrs. Brown.

This may be reciprocal, she too may not like our choice of music or the bumps on the road. Her digestion is upset and she also wants rest and longer for the quiet of a hotel where she can eat, sleep and pray as she pleases.

In our day distinguished visitors go to hotels and live their own lives. They do not have to listen to conversation from persons too weary to think or to have a program mapped out for them. The average home has become mechanical. The same things would not interest the visitor now as forty years ago, but the capacity for enjoyment has been displaced by our complexities in living. Listening has relatively become a lost art. A revival among us of real values might restore hospitality to its former place, but it would require an adjustment of our whole social fabric. Have we gone too far to make this change?

DIZZY DATES



By Buzz

THE DRESSING TABLE

BY ISABEL MORGAN

WHO knows, we thought lazily as we submitted our face to the "tie-up" treatment, perhaps the day will come when physicians will prescribe a new hair-do, a manicure and a facial, instead of the usual things vaguely called "nerve" medicines. Certainly, a facial is much more pleasant to take and, as given at the Antoine de Paris salon at Eaton's, it's a delightful means of ironing out the kinks in the disposition as well as those in the face. All the conditions conspire to make the treatment so soporific and relaxing that tenseness disappears, leaving you and your skin receptive to the treatment.

A rose-tinted room, a soft light, a chair in which you lie prone and snugly wrapped in a blanket, are part of the magic. In fact, one has to be almost superhuman not to nod off to sleep. First of all there's a cleansing cream heated to an oil so that it sinks quickly into the pores, and this is applied not only to the face, but to the neck, shoulders and back also. The back massage is one of the most soothing things we've encountered in many a day. Deep but gentle movements of the operator's fingers massage the spine, the muscles, and the knot of nerves located at the back of the neck—all of which speeds up circulation to the face.

THEN, again reclining, the same pleasant attention is given to the face. The Antoine people are firm believers in the merits of soap and water cleansing as well as that done with cream, so the skin receives another thorough cleansing with a very mild soap rubbed in with a rubber applicator that not only cleans but stimulates circulation. (These applicators, by the way, are nice things to have around the house for everyday cleansing of the skin.) Clean and glowing the skin is ready for the rest of the treatment—pore paste if the skin is not as fine of texture as it should be, followed by a heated structural oil and eye cream for the little wrinkles that bedevil every woman after thirty. All of these are smoothed in and gently worked over the skin by skilful, gentle movements designed to iron away the wrinkles. Eye-packs, slightly mentholated, are placed over the eyes and then the face is tied up with gauze that goes around the chin and jaws, holding all the muscles of the face firmly in place. Then you are tucked in and left to rest under your cozy pink blanket for ten or fifteen minutes. Perhaps you wonder idly what you would look like if by some act of God, such as an earthquake, you should have to flee from the room, but you don't care much for such speculations and go off to bye-bye. You awake to find the gauze has been removed and your face being massaged again—this time with cool, deft fingers that have been chilled against ice cubes. Excess cream is removed with silky-thin tissues and the skin is ready for the somewhat breath-taking experience of sweet-smelling tonic sprayed on in a fine mist from an overgrown atomizer.

YOU begin to feel like Cleopatra in her prime as the business proceeds of making you look a great deal better looking than nature ever intended you to, and almost as good-looking as you like to think you are. Foundation cream is smoothed into the skin, followed by rouge blended over and around the cheek bones right up to the lashes of the lower lid and shaded up to meet the brows at the outer corner (to avoid the white circle around the eyes that is the mark of unskillfully used make-up). Eye-shadow in two tones—perhaps blue along the lashes of the upper lid and another color to shade up toward the brow, enhances the sparkle in the eyes. Powder, specially blended to suit the color and texture of your skin, is patted over the face, neck and back. A bit of rouge, smoothed on deftly and delicately, adds the final accent. And there you are, looking at yourself in the mirror, and looking like a very special sort of person.

BEFORE we left, we annexed two suggestions for evening make-ups—one for blondes, the other for brunettes. Needless to say, one would look a horror wearing either in daylight, but artificial light plus these evening maquillages makes you look like a dream out walking. Let us suppose you are blonde with light eyes, and that you have chosen a golden lamé dress, or one with touches of gold. Antoine de Paris suggest icy green evening powder which they will blend specially for you, green and gold eyeshadow (they seem to have literally dozens of eyeshadows in the most fascinating shades imaginable), and green mascara. To the brunette type with brown or blue eyes they give orchid powder, silver mauve and bronze eyeshadow to make the eyelids glitter, and purple mascara. With both of these make-ups, the rouge for cheeks and lips is specially blended in a very delicate color to go with the costume.

YES, MAN MYSTIFIES ME

BY CLARA BERNHARDT

IT'S a fact. I can understand woman, because I am one. But faced by the enigma of man, I must admit defeat. In the first place, he is rarely true to type. What is the rule in six cases out of twelve, is exception in the other half dozen. If he disapproves of bridge he is certain to embrace statistics. If he likes neither, then beware.

But there is one field in which, with grave uniformity, all men are as their brothers. It is the one thing you can depend upon: Man is a most contradictory creature. Oh, definitely. Take the small matter of cigarettes, for instance. If he offers you one and you accept, many minutes have not elapsed before the observation

emerges that the really nice women don't smoke. It is the same with stories that verge upon... well, that verge. If you laugh, he is disappointed in you. If you don't, you're a prude.

Then there's the question of what is delicately known as "aids to beauty." I have yet to meet the man, college age or otherwise, who does not go into Demosthenian denunciation over those violently vivid shades of nail polish. Primitive, pagan, perverted! And lurid lipstick is only a little less lovely. Mascara too, and eyeshadow. Why don't girls realize that there is a charm in simplicity, in being natural? But, to my deep confusion, I have noticed that it is usually the lipstick, nail-dyed girls they invite out.

WHICH brings to mind another matter. Faced with an invitation to dinner, theatre or dance, there are but two courses for a girl to take. Acceptance or refusal. But which ever you do, you lay yourself open to Certain Charges. More often than not, acceptance convinces him you are out for all you can get. Just a common gold-digger, that's all. As for refusal... well, you're snubbing him. Nor will you be given the chance to do it a second time!

Then, you must be ready when he calls... which is easy, after all, for he is invariably somewhat late. But he refuses to be kept waiting. On the other hand, when the evening has died and should have been buried long since, when you can scarcely remain upright any longer on those heels that looked so intriguing in the shop window, then he encounters several of "The Boys" in the check-

room. As for you, well you can make up your mind to stand around foyers or drab dressing rooms until their supply of "Just one more's" has run out.

ANOTHER thing I can never understand about men is their attitude to the clothes we wear. How they laugh at our Cossack coats, Tyrolean hats and Empress elbows! (Surveying ourselves in mirrors, some of us laugh likewise, but it would never do to admit it.) Slaves to fashion we are, arraying ourselves in ridiculous, unbecoming garments! Why not follow them and be conservative and sensible? Whereupon they retire to lodge, lock the doors, and trot about in aprons, fezzes and feathers, brandishing maces and machetes. No, it passes my comprehension.

It's the same with Joe Louis. Look how the men flock to his bouts. But ask them to step on a spider or bind up the finger you mashed in the meat-grinder and what happens? You have to do it yourself. The same glorious inconsistency prevails in yet another direction. The moral standard of the community? Yes, it must be preserved at all costs. He believes in it with almost pathetic eagerness... and subscribes to *Esquire*. Because the articles are good. The articles, mark you. Myself, I buy the *Atlantic Monthly* for the cartoons.

AND so it goes. When he makes love, if you co-operate you're just a necker, perish the term. If you don't, you're frigid, which is worse. He deplores dumb girls and is afraid of clever ones. He hates grand



"SUMMER CLOUDS." Honorable Mention Photograph by W. B. Piers, Bank of Montreal, Haney, B.C. Recomar camera, red filter, S.S. Pan film, 1/2 sec. at F22, 4 p.m. in June.



فرانكس جاي العجيب

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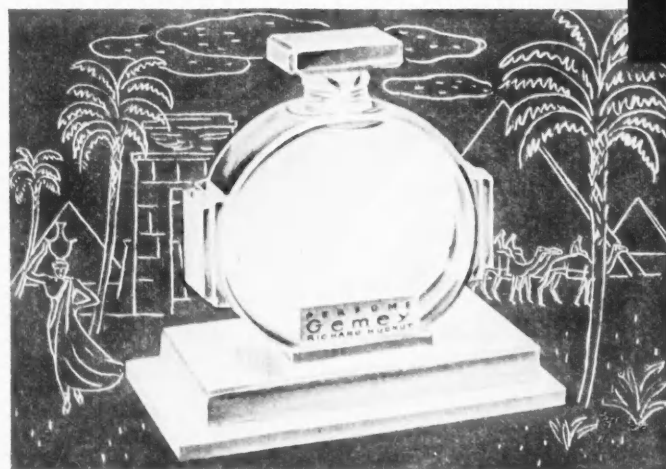
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For fragrance Gemey... young and fresh and joyous... has captured the feminine hearts of five continents. They're wearing it tonight, the loveliest women in London and Paris, in 75 nations... dancing in the starlight of a Durban night, dining in Egypt's famous Shepherd's Hotel, riding the Blue Train to the Riviera.

Wear it, then—for know it you must—this fragrance presented in Canada by Richard Hudnut, perfumer international. Wear it for you—or wear it for him—set the stage for glamorous evenings with a drop or two of magic... the globe-gracing fragrance Gemey.

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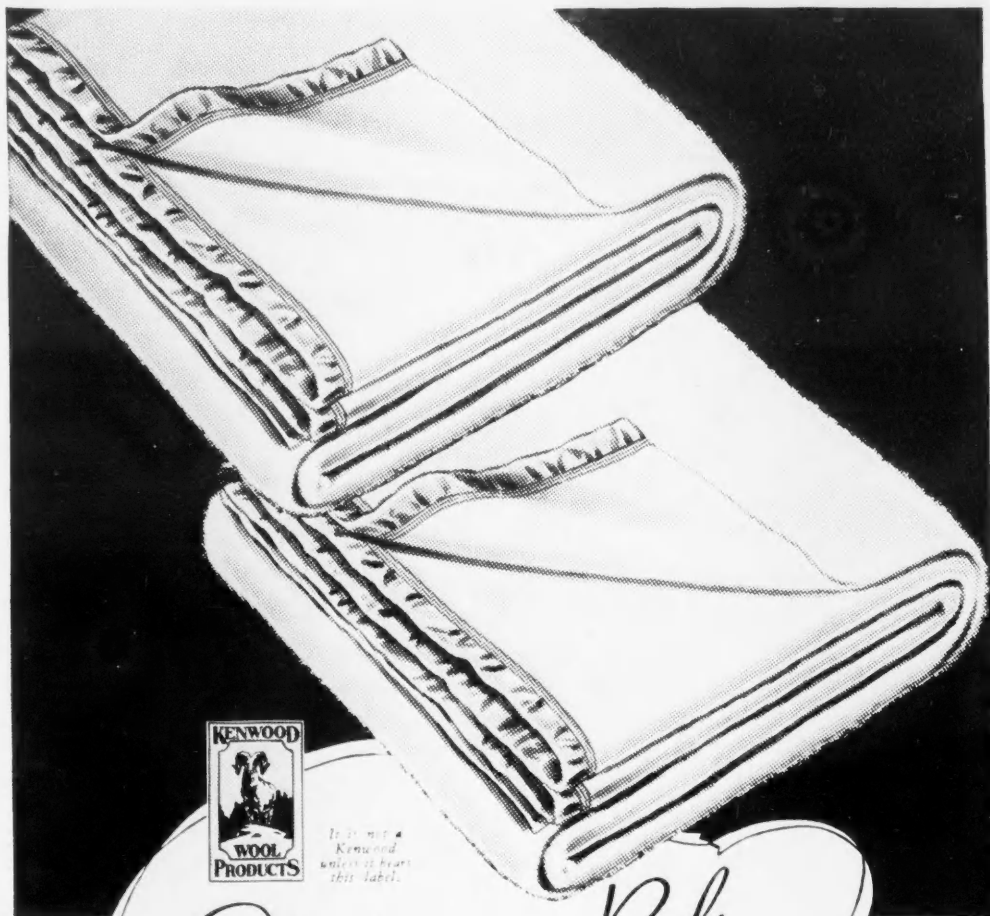


by RICHARD HUDNUT

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give them the color, comfort and character that always comes with KENWOOD Blankets — either "Ramcrest" or "Famous", both available in a fascinating array of sun and tub-fast shades to beautify your beds and bedrooms. Standardize on KENWOOD — Canada's greatest blanket value.

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Only the English, perhaps, take beauty into account in the very offices of government — which is why the fortunate stranger hidden to the gay interlude of Tea on the Terrace at Westminster is often genuinely surprised.

Here dignified Members and Lords of Parliament pause for an hour to welcome some of the world's loveliest visitors. And here, too, is a valuable lesson in English beauty.

Complexions treated almost always with one of the loveliest, simplest beauty regimes possible... that developed by the House of Yardley.

Would you learn it for yourself? A few paragraphs suffice to tell it... just as a few moments a day will make it yours.

First, a daily face bath with Yardley's exquisitely gentle ENGLISH LAVENDER SOAP must never be neglected. It's the best way to keep your skin clear, fresh and glowing. Then a liberal application of Yardley's snowy ENGLISH COMPLEXION CREAM... You'll find it entirely different

from any other. (You may also use YARDLEY'S SKIN-FOOD as many Englishwomen do, if your skin is over dry, and YARDLEY'S Foundation if you prefer a special powder base.)

Then, the finishing mist of YARDLEY'S ENGLISH LAVENDER POWDER — a cosmetic treat so fresh and lastingly vital you'll marvel at its beauty power.

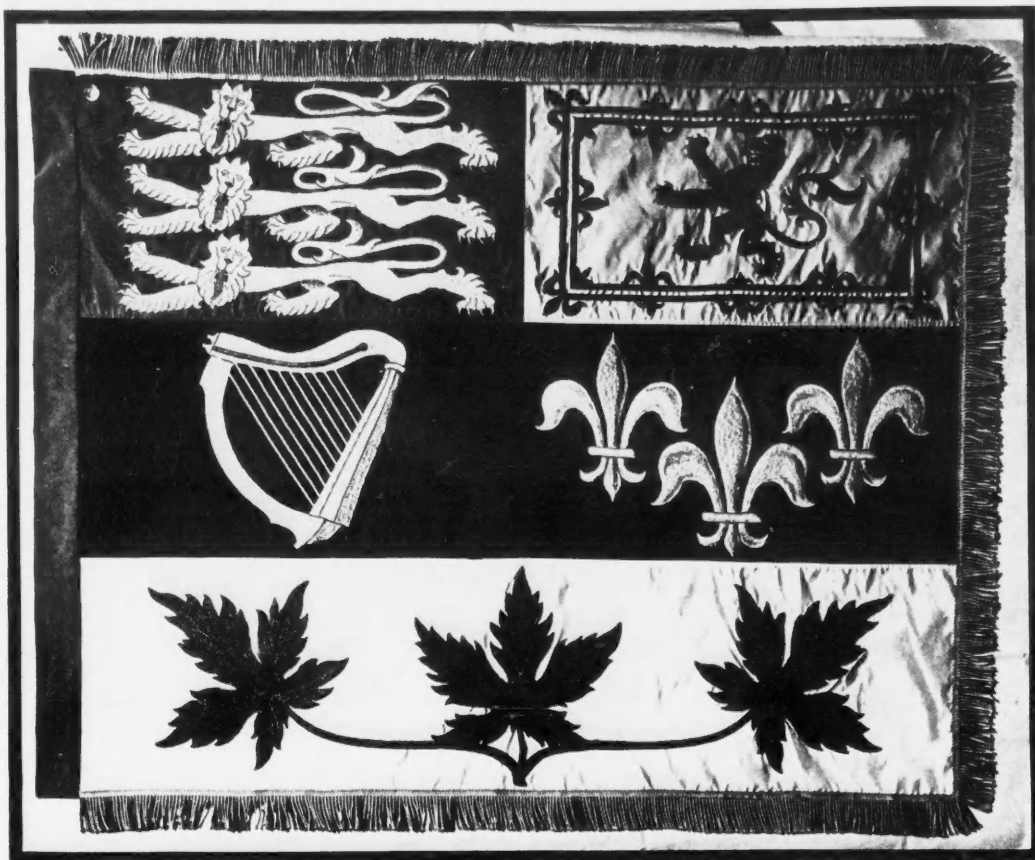
A few extra touches, if you wish them — but the main ritual of the English complexion has been accomplished. How wisely, you may quickly realize... for Yardley has placed these good things where you may find them at no great cost and very easily. Together with our famous bath things, cosmetics, toiletries and perfumes. In fine stores everywhere. Send for the new booklet, "Beauty Secrets from Bond Street," to tell you more about them! Address Yardley & Co. (Canada) Ltd., Yardley House—Toronto, Ont.

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Yardley's English Lavender — the lovable fragrance that is like no other — in smart containers, priced from 40c to \$1.2. Yardley's English Lavender Powder, in seven glorious shades including delicate English Peach and radiant Gipsy, \$1.10. English Lavender Soap, 35c a large tablet, and English Complexion Cream, \$1.10. For skin aged or dried by climate, Yardley's Skindol, \$1.10, and Yardley's Foundation, in the pale rose container, at 85c. Yardley's Cream Rouge 85c and Indelible Lipstick \$1.10, to finish off!



YARDLEY'S ENGLISH LAVENDER



START OF A CANADIAN FLAG? Advocates of a special flag for the Dominion of Canada would do well to take note of this, the Canadian insignia borne by the Hon. Vincent Massey in the Coronation Procession in Westminster Abbey. It is heraldically correct and at the same time sufficiently simple to meet the needs of at least a Standard for military purposes. The four upper areas are symbolic of the Crowns of England, Scotland, Ireland and France, while the lower area is devoted to the Maple Leaf of the Dominion. The red ensign with the arms of Canada is open to objection on many grounds, chiefly that of the extremely small and invisible detail of the coat-of-arms. Now that the Crown rather than the British Parliament is the centre of the unity of the Commonwealth there seems to be less need for the inclusion of the Union Jack in the flags of the Dominions, if the Crown insignia are preserved.

A LUTHER DISCOVERY

BY MARY MATTHEWS

THAT a Canadian author and playwright should be the means of rescuing what appears to be a unique copy of the first and broadside printing of the famous "Ninety-Five Theses Against Indulgences" of Martin Luther from an ignominious fate in an old junk shop in Newry, County Down, Ireland, would seem almost to exceed the ultimate limits of improbability, but such was the case recently when Miss Leonora McNelly, temporarily domiciled in Ireland, happened by good luck to enter the little shop, and while browsing round in search of the unusual came across a document heavily framed in mahogany, rather soiled, measuring thirteen and a half inches by nine and a quarter, and evidently regarded by the proprietor with small respect and esteem since it was reposing on a heap of junk on the floor of the shop.

"How much do you want for this?" queried the customer approaching the dealer.

He scratched his head. "Three shillings, miss," he answered, eyeing her narrowly lest she think the price exorbitant.

Fearing he might repent of his bargain, she hastily paid him and left the shop, the broadside tucked under her arm.

BUT Leonora McNelly was of no mind to allow this famous broadside to remain in the Emerald Isle, where it bade fair to go "unwept, unhonored and unsung." She had a hunch that it was valuable. Crossing the Irish Sea with it, she did not stop until she and the theses arrived at the British Museum. There, after due deliberation, three experts attested to its authenticity, but suggested for their satisfaction and that of the owner that further expert advice be had, a suggestion promptly carried out. Finally, the report came through that it was the consensus of opinion that the broadside was original.

Eventually it was listed with

Sotheby & Company of Bond Street, London, England, widely-known auctioneers, who held it for auction in due course. In the interval it was extensively advertised throughout Europe and the British Isles and later catalogued as follows:

"LUTHER, MARTIN (Disputatio pro Declaratione Virtutis Indulgentiarum) Begins: Amore et studio elucidande veritatis; hęc subscripta disputabatur Wittenberge. Presidente R. P. Martino Luther; Artin et S. Theologie Magistro, eiusdemque illud lectore Ordinario. Quare petit, ut qui non possunt verbis presentibus nobiscum disceptare; agant id literis absentes. In hoc dni nostri hiesu xpi. Amc. broadside GOTHIC LETTER, two columns, a few wordholes repeated owing to the sheet having been at one time folded in four, a tear in the left-hand column skillfully mended, unbound, (13) in. by 9 1/4 in.)

"THE ORIGINAL EDITION OF LUTHER'S FAMOUS NINETY-FIVE THESES AGAINST INDULGENCES AND ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT BROADSIDES EVER ISSUED."

FROM October 31, 1517, the day on which Luther affixed a copy of the present broadside to the door of the church in Wittenberg Castle, the whole Reformation Movement takes its start. The ninety-five theses were immediately famous and were reprinted in a quarto pamphlet before the end of the year and frequently afterward. The first quarto edition has occasionally occurred for sale, but never the original broadside so far as we have been able to ascertain.

There is no copy of the broadside among the great collection of Luther material in the Crawford Library, though it is referred to in the introduction to the Catalogue of Tracts by Luther and his Contemporaries. "Foremost among the tracts by Luther in point of time, importance and rare-

ity is the Disputation condemning the traffic in Indulgences. It was the usual practice, and there is evidence of its continuance during the sixteenth and the greater part of the seventeenth centuries, to print theses for academical disputes as broadsides so that they might be posted up in the place where they would come under the notice of all members of the University. The earliest edition of the Theses is in this form."

A. von Dommer records no copy in the Luther Collection of the Hamburg State Library. A. Kuznysky in his "Thesaurus libellorum historicorum reformationis illustrantium," 1870, which records nearly 3,000 publications of Luther and his contemporaries, refers to the quarto edition as of extraordinary rarity and importance, but does not mention the broadside.

MEANWHILE a well-known Toronto clergyman, the Rev. Dr. Dukster, interested in historical documents, suggested that a stop-price of fifty dollars be cabled to Sotheby's as he was interested to that amount. But it required more than fifty dollars to hold this broadside which had created such a spiritual upheaval in 1517 and was now destined to create an upheaval of another kind. Art connoisseurs, historians and collectors of one kind and another from all over Europe hurried to the auction in response to press notices. The find had created a furore in London. Excitement ran high; bidding was keen. And eventually this relic of those far troubled times which had been purchased for three shillings passed into the possession of L'Ancienne Association d'Art de Lucerne, Switzerland, for the price of £350 0 0, which, at the prevailing rate of the day, yielded \$1,650, an insignificant figure compared with that at which it will, no doubt, eventually sell, and infinitely small when considered in relation to its real value which cannot be reckoned in dollars and cents.

MUSEUM PIECES IN CANADA

T'ANG HORSE AND GROOM

IT IS generally conceded that in the period of the T'ang Dynasty (618-907) Chinese art reached a peak of magnificence equalled only by Renaissance Italy, 6th and 5th century Greece, and the early part of the succeeding Sung Dynasty (960-1260). While western art was bankrupt except for the heretic Byzantine tradition (rise of under-going marked changes during part of this period, through the outbreak of Iconoclasm) Chinese art was reaching unparalleled heights, especially in ceramics, where a degree of skill and grandeur was achieved, which has never been equalled before or since.

The T'ang Horse and Groom reproduced here is an excellent example of this majestic achievement. It was discovered in the grave of General Su Chong of Lao Yang Hsien in the province of Honan, these facts being inscribed on the walls of the tomb. It is part of a larger group of twelve pottery figures — two officials, two guardians of the Four Quarters, two horses and grooms and two camels and drivers.

The horse, a Bactrian animal, is glazed a rich brown with a cream mane and tail, and is depicted as breathing heavily after exercise. The saddle cloth, simulating a rough, hairy rug, is green. The name of the horse, "Fai Feng" or "Flying Pheasant," is inscribed under the glaze on the left shoulder. It may possibly have been the favorite steed of the General himself.

The groom, made in a mould and hollowed to lessen firing difficulties, is glazed in yellow, green, straw color, and a brown ranging from an amber yellow to a dark brown. His face and hands are unglazed.

The entire group exemplifies the

skill and delicacy as well as the spirit and nerve characteristic of T'ang pottery. It is in the George Crofts Collection of the Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology, and is the gift of Mrs. H. D. Warren.

G. C. McL.



T'ANG HORSE AND GROOM, ceramic figures in the George Crofts Collection of the Royal Ontario Museum.

WELL, WHY NOT LONDON?

BY VIRGINIA T. KNOTT

Miss Virginia T. Knott, L.T.C.M., is a pupil of Severin Eisenberger of Vienna and has studied with Mr. Evelyn Howard-Jones, London concert pianist, for nearly a year. She also studied with Norah de Kresz when in Toronto. She writes from London, England.

ONE sometimes hears the remark, "The English are not a truly musical people, and why do so many musicians go to London to study, when there are European centres with much more atmosphere?"

With such unrest and dictatorship in Europe, it is not surprising that many of the world's great artists are now living and teaching in London, and that London is becoming the melting and refining pot of contemporary music and musicians of all nations.

To my mind, the English are a very musical people in a very definite and most intelligent way. Perhaps one does not feel the great emotional intensity of musical life, as in Vienna and other musical centres on the continent, but there is an intellectual balance here, which gives great stability in this most elusive of the arts.

If the Englishman feels his music with his head, his heart is also there, and this balance of emotion and reason leads to fine work, particularly in the field of composition. It is also interesting to find that children here begin composition along with their first piano lesson, and that is evidently why there are many to follow in the path of Debussy, Elgar, Holst and Vaughan Williams.

IN VARIOUS London halls on the same evening there will be concerts by Russian, German, French and English artists, and with the transient public and musicians interested, they each have an audience of their own countrymen to support them. You also find the English preference is for the Anglo-Saxon, and in this support of their own people they are very staunch.

There have been a number of Canadian debuts this last season. A very able young cellist, Muriel Taylor, from Winnipeg, was one. Mary Munn, from Montreal, gave a most successful recital, although not her first, by any means, and the recitals of Jeanne Dusseau and Lawrence Holmes made one very proud to claim them as Canadians.

Of other Canadians who have made a name for themselves in London, I must mention first Gerald Moore, that fine accompanist, who as a boy studied at the Hambourg Conservatory, in Toronto.

Andon Young, the singer, has had great success here, and Fred Grinke, from Winnipeg, has formed the Grinke Trio, a very excellent one. The Nelson sisters, from Winnipeg, play

ing all day, and actually cost no more than the gas fires.

A very comfortable room may be had in London for a pound a week, and room and board for two pounds, ten shillings. If you do not object to seventy or eighty stairs, comfortable accommodations may be found as low as fifteen shillings a week.

Food is inexpensive to buy in its natural state, so that any Canadian who likes his own cooking can live very well and cheaply. The meals average about the same as in any other big city—a shilling and up for breakfast, one and six for lunch, and dinner two shillings and up.

One can go to the best concerts for three shillings, if you book ahead. All considered, perhaps it is not as cheap to live in London as on the continent, but it is less than New York.

THE Music Committee of the Canadian Women's Club is very helpful to professionals and students, and gives the touch of social life in their charming musical evenings held in various homes in London. The students are asked to perform at some of the meetings, and thus gain experience. Professional musicians also give their services.

At present, there is a movement to establish a permanent Canadian Art Centre in London, the ultimate aim being to have a permanent building where Canadian artists, musicians, playwrights and sculptors may meet for social intercourse and mutual help. The artists are to have a room to exhibit their paintings, and a small concert hall is planned where

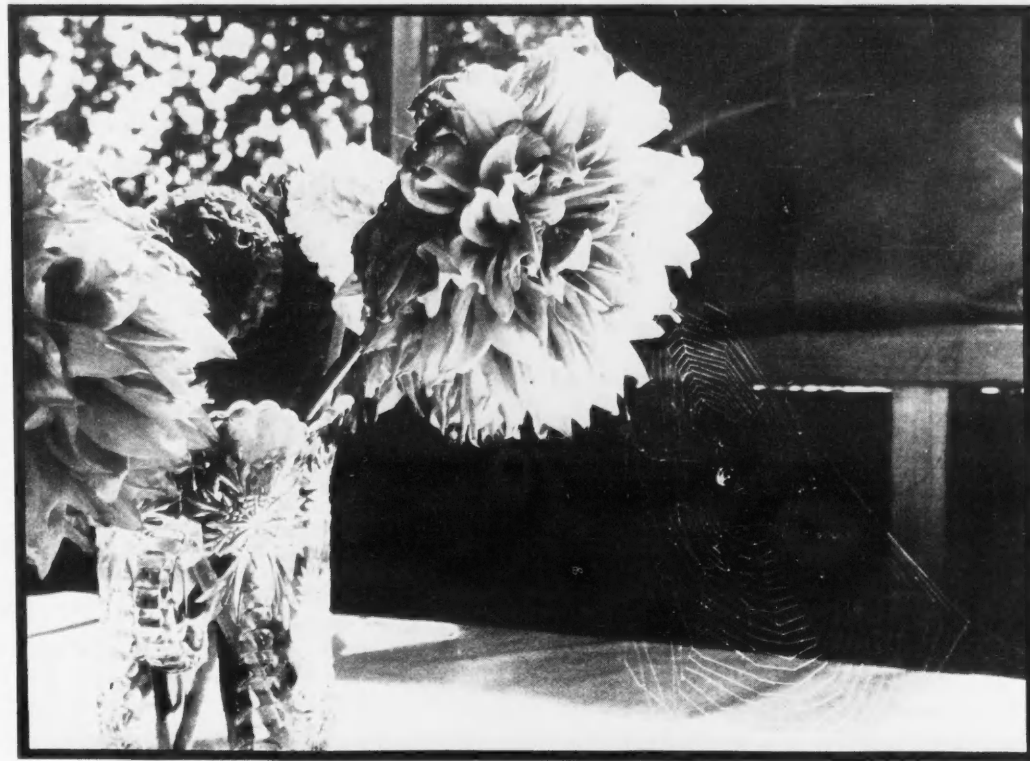
music may be heard and plays can be given, and perhaps most important, at least to the new students, a bureau of information where they can apply for advice regarding proper accommodation. There is also to be a tea lounge, and a music library where Canadians may entertain their friends.

LETTERS TO THE KING

ONE of the duties of the Governor-General of Canada, writes "Atticus II" in the *Sunday Times* (London, England) is to write a weekly letter to the King, and many people will envy His Majesty and Queen Elizabeth the accounts they will have been receiving of the trip to the Arctic.

Readers of his books know how Lord Tweedsmuir must have enjoyed the prodigious tour from which he has now returned to Ottawa. He loves travel, and in sixty-six days he saw more of the Dominion in one series of journeys than any Governor-General before him. By aeroplane and train and steamboat and canoe and on horseback he and Lady Tweedsmuir covered 12,000 miles in Northern and Western Canada. One hopes that convention will not prevent John Buchan from some day telling us the story in a book. It would be vastly interesting, not only to his admirers in England but to all the peoples of the Empire.

His friends often speculate whether his pen is still busy. It is hard to believe that he is quite happy unless it is. He began writing books while he was at the University; and, although he did much else in business and journalism, there was a steady



"ARTIST WHO WORKS IN THE NIGHT." Honorable Mention Photograph by Jackson Hayward, Bank of Toronto, Pilot Mound, Man. Kodak Recomar, Schneider Xenar lens with wide angle supplementary lens, Panatomic cut film, 1 sec. at F32.

flow of books afterwards—novels, essays, histories, biographies, poems, even finance ("The Taxation of Foreign Income," published in 1905).

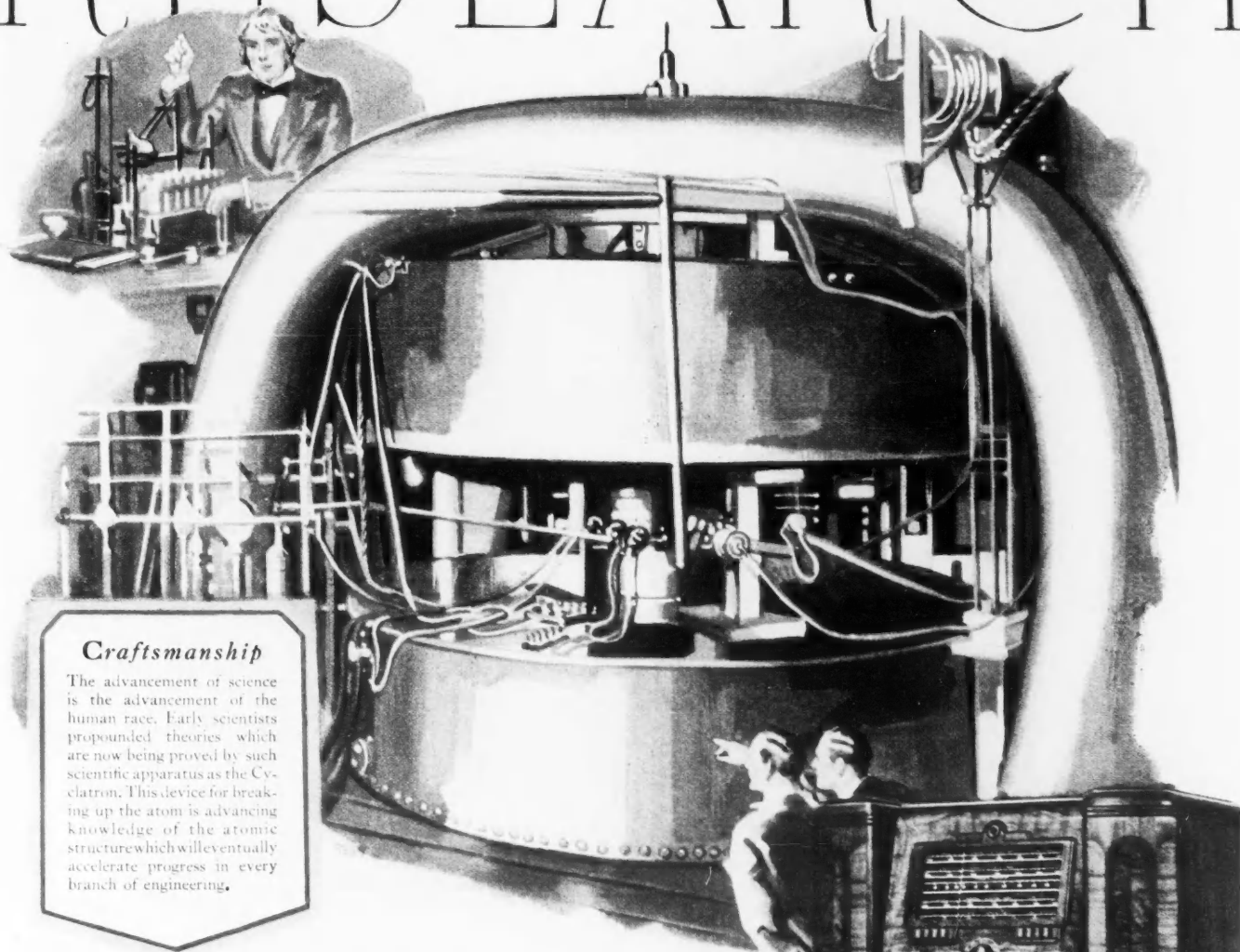
Many of these books were written

for the time and will be forgotten, but there are some that will last; it will not be easy, for example, to displace his *Life of Cromwell*.

They say that writing comes easy

to him. Good writing is never easy. The secret of John Buchan's long and varied list of books is that he is always in training and never wastes time.

RESEARCH



Craftsmanship

The advancement of science is the advancement of the human race. Early scientists propounded theories which are now being proved by such scientific apparatus as the Cyclotron. This device for breaking up the atom is advancing knowledge of the atomic structure which will eventually accelerate progress in every branch of engineering.

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SKY-LINE

BY DOROTHY SPOULE

SO MANY birds in gilded cages die,
Who never wish to fly;
They have their wings, 'tis true,
But still they do not sigh.
They are content,
The ceiling is their sky.

together as the Canadian Trio. Also with headquarters in London are David Martin and his fine string ensemble, Margaret Bannerman, the singer, and of the better known Canadian pianists, Ellen Ballou and Virginia MacLean.

IN CONSIDERING the living conditions while studying in London, one must mention the heating problem, a real problem for Canadians. Londoners seem very hardy, and apparently do not require the same amount of heat we are accustomed to in Canada; but we feel heat has its uses. A Chopin Etude, for instance, is so much more fluent in its style when played in a friend's home that is centrally heated! If you are a pianist whose fingers refuse to move when they are cold, then you had better confine your studies to Canada or the United States where you can pore in warmth and comfort.

Two of the students here practised in their ski outfits during the damp and chilliest months, and held hot water bottles on their knees, so that one hand could thaw while the other stiffly climbed arpeggios!

The gas fires in nearly all rented rooms are a failure, as far as any penetrating warmth is concerned. Of course centrally heated apartments and houses are being built, if one knows where to find them. There are also rooms with open fireplaces, and coal stoves which are kept burn-



MISS BARBARA BALLANTYNE, of Montreal, who was photographed on the Duchess of York, shortly before sailing. Miss Ballantyne plans to spend the winter in England.

CONCERNING FOOD

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

WHEN is a mushroom not a mushroom but a rain-in-the-pantry, is one of those questions I have never learned to answer. It has seemed to me in the long years I have put in on this planet (eighty-nine come Michaelmas lady, and I'm a weary weary for mah rest) that it is better to pass firmly by the little fungus in the field, that looks so like the real thing, than to risk a gloomy session with a stomach pump or death in horrible agony complicated by trying to remember where I put my last will and testament.

There are plenty of books on mushrooms and how to tell the tricky toad-stool from its safe and sane relative—with pictures showing which is what, and charts, and cross sections of mushrooms covered with alphabetical guides to information in footnotes and all. Somehow synchronizing the finding of the book with the finding of the disputed delicacy in the field is one of those things I have never brought off. And if I ever did have the book along, by the time I had identified my discovery all the rest of the house party would be miles away, and I'd have to walk home alone. A thing I hate. So it seems to me wiser to buy mushrooms by the pound from a shop that has gained your confidence already, possibly with a charge account. Your heirs can always sue the shop if the doctor can prove it was mushrooms, and the chances are the shop isn't risking that.

This is mushroom season. It really is, even for those mushrooms that grow without rhyme or reason in open pasture land (the surest way to recognize the authentic variety is to

find it on a wind-swept pasture" says the last article I sought for information). The sort of mushrooms we are going to use throughout this column, however, don't grow lyrically. They spring up in shallow trays of highly odorous compost piled in bunks down the sides of mushroom sheds, where the things do their best growing in the dark. I'm told. Attend ants come round occasionally and take the temperature of the soil with clinical thermometers. And that, you will be glad to hear, is every blessed thing I know about growing mushrooms. Except that a girl I know tried it in the corner of her cellar without success. She blamed her failure on the difficulty of trying to read the thermometer in the dark so as not to scare the mushrooms. Obviously not the successful commercial type.

One of my own favorite luncheon dishes is mushrooms with bacon and the recipe is so simple I have taught my own cook.

MUSHROOMS WITH BACON

Stem and peel the mushrooms, saving both stems and peel for soup. Fry them in plenty of hot bacon fat, first on their backs, and when beginning to brown nicely, on their soft undersides. Salt and pepper them generously. Mix about one teaspoonful of flour with a little cream till smooth, then add about half a cup of cream and pour the mixture into the pan. Keep moving it about without breaking the mushrooms, until it is a deep beige, well reduced and about as thick as a light custard. Meanwhile have thin strips of breakfast bacon grilled crisp in another pan, or better

still in the oven beneath the upper burner. Pile the creamy mushrooms on well-trimmed toast and criss-cross the bacon on top. The dish must not be smothered in sauce and must be well seasoned. The bacon-dripping gives it a special quality.

I have found that chopped mushrooms cooked in butter or bacon fat are delicious served as a border around lightly poached fillets of sole. A small amount of rich cream sauce is poured over the fish when it has been drained and piled on a fire-proof dish, the top is dusted heavily with cheese and the dish put in the oven till the cheese begins to go russet. Then around go the mushrooms and bunches of water cress if you can get it. An awfully good party dish, or main course for luncheon.

MUSHROOM OMELET

- 1 lb. mushrooms
- 4 eggs
- 1 tablespoon butter
- 2 tablespoons sherry

Slice the mushrooms and fry them in butter, adding the sherry when they are just done. Make a French omelet of the lightly beaten eggs cooked in a greased and very hot pan. While it is still moist and before folding it put the mushrooms in the middle, fold the omelet over them and slide the affair on to a hot dish. Pour the sherry sauce the mushrooms cooked in around the omelet and serve at once.

Oysters have arrived with the month that end in "R" and are, puns apart, very good with mushrooms, thus:



"FIRST CALL TO DINNER." Honorable Mention Photograph by George Ringel, 304 Imperial Building, Hamilton, Ont. Agfa Anso camera, 1/25 sec. at F11, Kodak Verichrome film, 5.30 p.m. in August.

MUSHROOMS WITH OYSTERS

Take large mushrooms, peel, remove stalks and fry lightly in butter—they should not be completely cooked. Arrange them, gills up, on a buttered fire-proof dish. On each mushroom put a fat oyster, season with pepper and salt and a morsel of butter on each. Bake in a hot oven until the oysters are cooked. A little rich white sauce is then poured over all, paprika sprinkled on top, and the thing served very hot.

This is a crab and mushroom dish that costs your noble escort untold gold when you lightly order it in a smart restaurant. It is properly made of fresh crab meat and served in real crab shells, but you know us. We will get our effect very handsomely with a good brand of tinned crabmeat and those tricky little fire-proof dishes made like big scallop shells. Very pretty they look too. Of course if you own ramekins that are red and shaped like crabs and we have been admiring them in sev-

eral of the big shops of late—there is no law against your using those. The point is to call the dish—

CHAMPIGNONS A L'ECRIVISSE

- 1 tin crab meat or the meat of one fresh crab
- 1 lb. mushrooms
- 2 heaping tablespoons flour
- 1 tablespoon finely chopped parsley
- 1 cup white stock
- 2 egg yolks
- 2 tablespoons sherry
- Paprika and salt.

Make a sauce of the butter, flour and stock; boil 3 minutes, add the beaten yolks of the eggs, the paprika and salt, cook a few moments more, but do not let boil again with the lightly fried chopped mushrooms and the crabmeat. Now add the parsley and the sherry, stir, set aside to cool. Fill the shells or ramekins with the mixture and sprinkle the top with stale bread crumbs put through a sieve and mixed with melted butter. Sprinkle with paprika and bake till crumbs begin to brown.

Mushroom Soup I approach with trepidation, the canning companies have done such a remarkable job on bringing it to you ready made. But maybe you take a pride in your own brew. Well then, Chop up a handful of mushrooms and a slice of onion and put them on to cook for twenty minutes in a pint of milk in a double boiler. Put the mixture through a sieve. Mix two level tablespoons of butter with one of flour and cook it a minute or two, pour on the warm mushroom milk, season with pepper and salt and stir till thick. Now add half a cup of cream and at the last moment, two tablespoons of good Sauterne.

SECTIONALISM

Canine Angus, Contributor, B.C.

SATURDAY NIGHT the illustrated weekly whose front page editorials are always against sectionalism in Canada, brings into the open the growing rift between the French-speaking people of Quebec and the rest of Canada. It has usually been considered wise to say little of this chief discord in Canadian life because it was believed that long association in joint undertakings would heal the breach in the course of time. Any student of Canadian affairs must acknowledge, and deplore, the fact that the antagonism tends rather to grow with the passage of years than to retract.

It has been brought into the public eye by the action of the Quebec government in taking away the language rights of the English speaking minority in the Province of Quebec and other discriminatory and French nationalist measures; but though not so vocal, the feeling against the French in Toronto

MENSURATION

BY RALPH GUSTAFSON

ONE white star upon
The edge of day
To log the length of dream
Where you lay.

One star-measured inch
Of haphazard dawn:
The corners of one hour
To margin dreaming on

Pinion the tipping star
To absolute rest—
Stable the world-level
True east and west!

Rivet the night to the earth;
Mortar the moon:
Too soon is the dawn, to dream;
For love, too soon.

and other English speaking communities has grown with the years also. The massed penetration of northern Ontario by Quebec nationalists who tend to form into closely knit units impenetrable to the English language, alarms them.

If this very serious rift in Confederation is to be healed it will not be by any policy of "hush-hush." Accusations, often grossly exaggerated on both sides, could be brought into the open before a joint committee of Canadians of good-will and ventilated. Until the feeling between Ontario and Quebec Provinces subsides, any attempt to alter the B.N.A. Act by the unanimous consent of all the Provinces will be quite futile. The economic quarrel between the east and the west could and can be reconciled very quickly if this much deeper discord of cultures was abated.

And until the strait jacket of the B.N.A. Act is relaxed the fight between Dominion and Provinces will continue to make their relationship confused and irritating.

— each is a vegetable treasure on your table

There'll be three favourite vegetables at your house this winter—summer-fresh Emfo Peas, ripe red Emfo Tomatoes, sunny Emfo Corn. They're different—finer because their quality is strictly controlled, from planting to can, with new canning processes to preserve their fine flavours intact. Your grocer has them.

Emfo Peas—the unique variety with a marvelous flavour. A special breed, young and sweet, tender and dimpled. Canned as they grow in the pod, big peas and little peas together. With the flavour of fresh peas, because they are picked fresh.

Emfo Tomatoes—the finest tomatoes in Canada are grown in Essex County, the "sun parlour" of Canada, where there is more sunshine than almost anywhere else on the continent to ripen the big, juicy tomatoes to rich redness, and heighten their flavour. Packed in a new "High Hat" can to keep the firm whole tomatoes in best condition.

Emfo Corn—a new kind of corn, packed a new way. Plump whole kernels of sweet yellow corn, canned—not cream style—but in pure water, with just enough salt and sugar to bring out their fine flavour. Grown from a different breed, with unusually high kernels for meatier eating.

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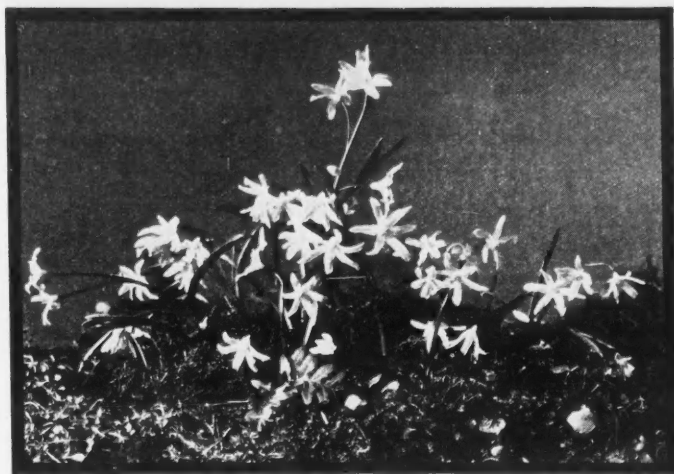
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CHIONODOXA—the beautiful Glory of the Snow—is the first harbinger of spring in the gardens of Victoria, British Columbia, for it even precedes the snowdrop and crocus by a week.

PLANT FOR SPRING

BY LAVINA MCLEOD

WITH Autumn's richly colored mantle slowly but surely spreading over the garden, one is apt to forget that the transformation is but a reminder of the duties which accompany this season. Now is the time when all garden lovers should plant for gaiety in the spring, and bulbs, wherever planted, will supply a riot of blooms for that season—when the whole world is hungry for color!

Perhaps the cheeriest and gayest of all spring garden flowers, although by no means the earliest, are the tulips. Their ease of culture has gained for them a secure spot in the heart of many a gardener. Early, medium, and late varieties are to be had in such a wide range of colors that almost any scheme might be planned for the flower bed. One should avoid, however, the planting of great broad beds in small gardens, as these look stiff and out of place. Tulips yield their charm to informal planting in groups, against a natural background of flowering shrubs or evergreens. They give a pleasing effect when used between the rows

planted in open spaces where they can get the sun, and they are especially attractive when planted in bold groups of one variety. Cloth-of-gold is a lovely yellow crocus which combines well with Albion, a delightful purple. King of Whites is a pure white, while Sir Walter Scott is a white netted with veins of lavender. Since new bulbs are produced on top of the old, the plants become higher in the soil each year, and, thus, should be transplanted every third year.

CHIONODOXA, perhaps, is not as well-known as some of the other spring-flowering bulbs, but it is one of the most beautiful, and also it is very early. The flowers are star-like in form, and, though small, make a lovely display when planted in colonies. *Luciae*, a blue and white variety, *Rosa*, a pale pink, and *Alba*, a pure white, planted in combination make a wonderful bed, while *Sardensis*, a gentian blue with a small white centre, still remains an old favorite in many gardens.

Galanthus really needs no introduc-



APRIL brings a great array of forget-me-nots and tulips to the lovely garden of Mrs. Palmer, York Place, Oak Bay, Victoria, B.C.

of bush roses, or in a rose bed; and, when planted in combination with forget-me-nots, or flowers of similar growth, make a truly unforgettable picture.

THE treatment of tulips in the garden is the same, regardless of type. The soil should be deeply dug and allowed to settle before planting the bulbs to a depth of not less than four inches, and five to six inches apart.

Several tulip species, such as *Tulipa Clusiana*, *T. Eichleri*, and *T. Greigi*, are excellent subjects for rock gardens, or for use on sunny, well-drained slopes; and, having a squat and contented look, they seem quick to settle down to their new home life.

Other indispensable bulbs for garden use are the hyacinth, daffodil, crocus, galanthus (snowdrop), chionodoxa (Glory of the Snow), and scilla. Practically all these bulbs thrive in the sandy loams, but, if drainage is good, will succeed in heavier soil, especially when the bulbs are insured against decay by placing them on layers of sand. Winter protection is advisable for all bulbs; and evergreen boughs, dry leaves and vines used to cover them after the first hard frost will go far in preventing losses in the garden.

Crocuses are excellent for planting either in the lawn or in the herbaceous borders. They, however, must be

tion, but for those who have not acquainted themselves with the scilla family there is a real thrill in store. These dainty flowers in shades of blue or white make perfect edgings for beds of pink tulips or daffodils. They combine well with all spring blooms, and, because they are hardy and increase with amazing rapidity, they are an excellent investment. *Sibirica*, is a familiar member of this family, while *pratensis*, a lavender bell-shaped bloom, is delightfully fragrant.

TRAVELERS

Lady Gordon and her grandson, Master Jimmy Gordon, who have spent the summer at Corridon, Scotland, have returned to Montreal. Mr. and Mrs. John Gordon, who joined Lady Gordon in September, have returned with her.

Lady Foster, who has been in Ottawa for some time, the guest of Mrs. A. F. Rogers and Mrs. H. Willis O'Connor, has returned to her residence in London, England.

Miss Joan Watson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Watson of Winnipeg, is spending several weeks in Vancouver the guest of Miss Elizabeth Arkell.

Miss Elsie Clarkson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Guy F. Clarkson of Poplar Plains Road, Toronto, who was in England for the Coronation and has since been visiting the Continent and Ireland, has returned to Canada by the Duchess of Bedford.

Miss Martha Magor and Mr. John Magor of Montreal, who accompanied their parents to Europe last summer, are remaining in London for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. William S. Yuille, whose marriage took place on September 16 in Crowthorne, Berkshire, England, have returned to Canada by the Duchess of Bedford and will be the guests of Mr. Yuille's parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Yuille, until their residence is ready for occupancy. Mrs. Yuille was formerly Miss Jeanne Panet, daughter of Brigadier-General A. E. Panet, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., of Crowthorne.

Miss Joan Hastings, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogilvie Hastings, of Montreal, has sailed for London, England, where she will continue her studies at Miss Spicer's School.

Mrs. J. W. Benning, Jr., who has been visiting Mrs. J. W. Benning at Montreal, has returned to her residence in Victoria, B.C. Before leaving for the west, Mrs. Benning, Jr. was the guest of Commander and Mrs. G. C. Jones at Ottawa for a few days.

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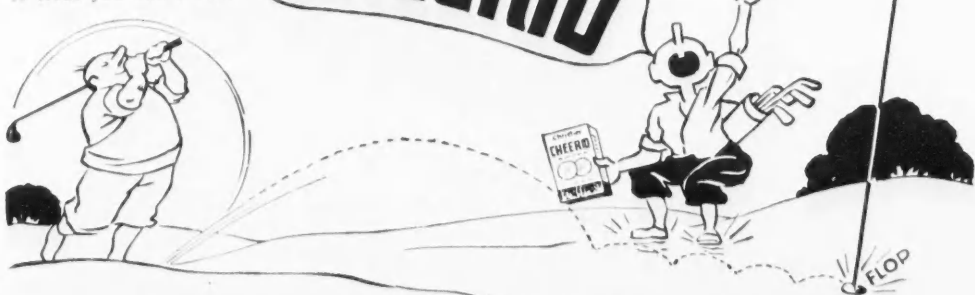
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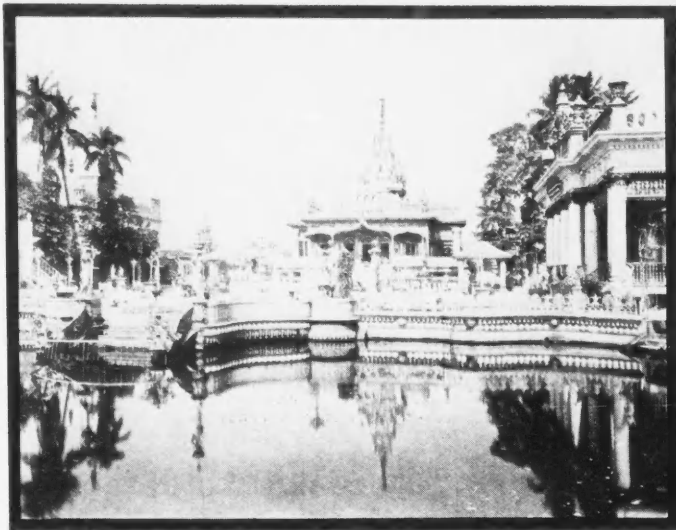
UNION-CASTLE LINE

THIS SEASON'S CRUISES

LAST week, for the benefit of those who are planning winter vacations, SATURDAY NIGHT presented the earlier portion of a list of special cruises, compiled by Thos. Cook & Son-Wagons-Lits Inc. It is possibly necessary to point out again that this list does not include the regular sailings of the leading steamship lines which serve the winter vacation lands. The balance of the "special cruise" list follows:

FEBRUARY

Fri. 18 "Lafayette"
Fort de France, Port of Spain, Grenada, La Guaira, Cristobal, Havana. 17 days.
Sat. 19 "Carinthia"
Nassau. 6 days.
Sat. 19 "New York"
Barbados, La Brea, Port of Spain, Grenada, La Guaira, Curacao, Colon, Kingston, Havana. 19 days.
Fri. 25 "Champlain"
Havana, Cristobal, Kingston, Nassau. 13 days.
Sat. 26 "Carinthia"
Nassau. 6 days.
Sat. 26 "Britannic"
St. Thomas, St. Pierre, Port de France, Port of Spain, Grenada, La Guaira, Curacao, Cristobal, Kingston, Havana. 19 days.
Sat. 26 "Paris"
St. Thomas, Port de France, Brighton, Port of Spain, La



MONUMENT TO BEAUTY. Standing on the margin of its lake this Jain Temple at Calcutta is almost a shrine for world travelers.

—Photo courtesy Canadian Pacific Steamships.

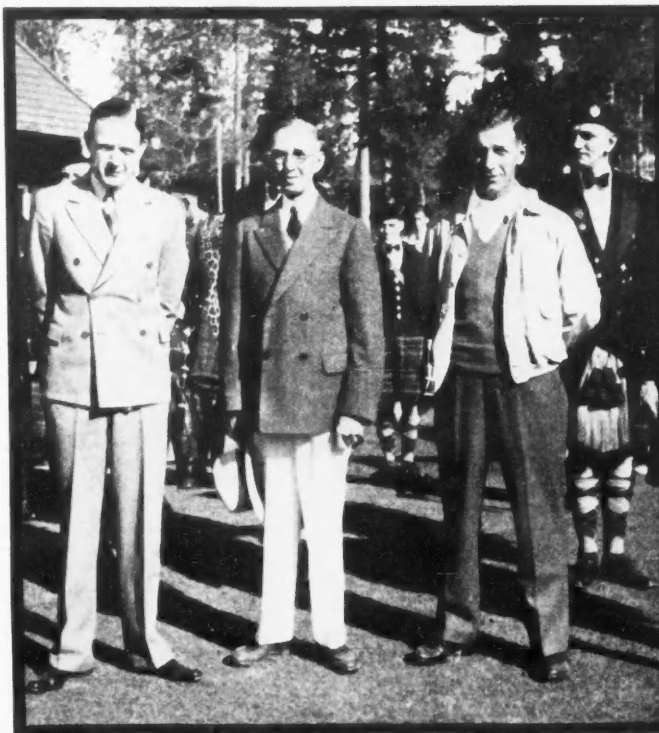
Guaira, Curacao, Cartagena, Cristobal, Kingston, Havana, Nassau. 19 days.
Sat. 26 "Transylvania"
Bermuda, Kingston, Havana. 12 days.
MARCH
Sat. 5 "Carinthia"
Nassau. 6 days.
Wed. 9 "Georgie"
St. Thomas, St. Pierre, Port de France, Port of Spain, Grenada, La Guaira, Curacao, Cristobal, Kingston, Havana. 19 days.
Thur. 10 "Lafayette"
Nassau, Havana, Bermuda. 10 days.
Fri. 11 "Empress of Australia"
Nassau, Havana, Bermuda. 9 days.
Kingston. 12 days.
Tues. 22 "Empress of Australia"
Nassau, Havana, Bermuda. 9 days.
Thur. 24 "Lafayette"
Havana, Kingston, Nassau. 11 days.
Fri. 25 "Kungsholm"
Charlotte Amalie, Castries, Port of Spain, La Guaira, Willemstad. 12 days.
Fri. 25 "Transylvania"
Nassau, Havana. 8 days.
Sat. 26 "Carinthia"
Nassau. 6 days.
Sat. 26 "Georgie"
St. Thomas, St. Pierre, Port de France, Port of Spain, La Guaira, Curacao. 18 days.
Sat. 26 "New York"
Havana, Nassau. 8 days.



CREAMY SURF AND CREAMY SAND, with warm, clear water. The excellence of the surf bathing at Barbados, British West Indies, is made to order.

—Photo courtesy Canadian National Steamships.

Fri. 11 "Kungsholm"
Charlotte Amalie, Castries, Port of Spain, La Guaira, Willemstad. 12 days.
Fri. 11 "New York"
Kingston, Cartagena, Colon, Havana. 13 days.
Fri. 11 "Champlain"
Eastern Mediterranean and the Adriatic. (Cruise terminates Marseilles). 24 days.
Sat. 12 "Carinthia"
Nassau. 6 days.
Sat. 12 "Transylvania"
Bermuda, Kingston, Havana. 12 days.
Sat. 19 "Carinthia"
Nassau. 6 days.
Sat. 19 "Britannic"
St. Thomas, St. Pierre, Port de France, Port of Spain, La Guaira, Curacao. 18 days.
Sat. 19 "Paris"
Nassau, Havana, Cristobal, Kingston. 12 days.
Sat. 2 "Empress of Australia"
Jamaica, Havana, Nassau. 12 days.
Sat. 2 "Paris"
Bermuda. 4 days.
Wed. 6 "Transylvania"
Nassau, Havana. 8 days.
Thur. 14 "Empress of Australia"
Jamaica, Havana. 10 days.
Thur. 14 "Kungsholm"
Port au Prince, Kingston, Havana. 10 days.
Fri. 15 "Transylvania"
Nassau, Havana. 8 days.
Sat. 16 "Ile de France"
Bermuda, Nassau, Kingston. 9 days.
Tues. 26 "Kungsholm"
Madeira, Casablanca, Lisbon, St. Nazaire, Guernsey, Havre, London, Hook of Holland, Copenhagen, Gothenburg, Cherbourg. 34 days.



GOLF WEEK AT JASPER. His Honor J. C. Bowen, Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta, who presided at the official opening, with left, Robert Somerville, Manager of Jasper Park Lodge, and right, C. R. (Sandy) Somerville, of London, Ont., famous amateur golfer who this year won the Totem Pole Trophy. The Totem Pole Tournament is an annual fixture at Jasper and attracts leading amateur golfers from all parts of Canada and the United States.

—Photo courtesy Canadian National Railways.



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Including Central and South America

JAN. 15, 9 days, \$110.00 up
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APR. 2, 12 days, \$142.50 up
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Make your reservations early.

For further information apply your local travel agent or nearest Canadian Pacific Agent.

Canadian Pacific



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Croydon Airport is the background for this Lansea Perlytex suit of exquisite softness. Ideal for travelling, will not crease or wrinkle. See it in the new Fall shades—Walnut, Cranberry, Morocco and others—Style 159. Price \$29.50.

SOCIAL WORLD

BY BERNICE COFFEY

TO MEET the Honorable Vincent Massey and Mrs. Massey, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Herbert A. Bruce have sent out invitations to a reception which will take place at Government House at 4.30 on the afternoon of Saturday, October 16. Mr. and Mrs. Massey will be guests of the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Bruce at Government House, October 14 to 18.

DEBUTANTES and their escorts, and others attending the West End Creche Charity Ball, on Friday, October 29, will dance to the music of two orchestras. A Cuban orchestra in costume will play luring rumbas and languorous tangos, alternating with the orchestra of Stanley St. John which will play the "swing" hits of the season. Instead of the usual favors there will be a lucky number dance in which the debutantes and their partners will take part. The lucky debutante will receive an exquisite gift and her partner will receive a handsome favor. The beautiful ballroom of the Royal York Hotel will not be decorated this year, but the foyer will be done in a most attractive color scheme. And at the supper hour debutantes and their parties will occupy separate tables which will be specially decorated and grouped in the supper room.

A few days before the ball Mrs. Schuyler Sniveley is having a tea for the debutantes to meet the committee and become familiar with all the arrangements. The committee is sparing no efforts to make this year's Creche ball a success, and the evening one that will long remain in the memory of the debutantes as a high light of their year.

SHOULD the voice at the switchboard which takes your order for ice-water or tells you the time your train leaves, be strongly reminiscent of that of one of your friends, don't blame coincidence, for it probably is she—in the voice and in the flesh. On October 15 the Hamilton Junior League is taking over the management of the Royal Connaught Hotel from an early hour in the morning

until the evening. Not only will the League have charge of all the hotel's services, but the day's program also includes a fashion show, luncheon, afternoon tea, bridge and tea-dance, exhibits of handwork and handicraft, the display of the work of Hamilton artists and, in the evening, a ball at which five of Hamilton's debutantes will be presented. The committee in charge includes Miss Mary Moodie, president; Mrs. M. E. Brevillier, chairman; Mrs. Fred Hatch, assistant chairman.

The Toronto Junior League's delegates to the welfare conference of the Association of Junior Leagues taking place from November 1 to 5 in Milwaukee will be Mrs. E. C. Bogert and Mrs. M. Halden Meek. Mrs. Leighton McWhinney will preside at the meeting of Canadian delegates held on November 4 to consider problems of public welfare administration. Members of Milwaukee Junior League will be hostesses.

THE President and Council of the Art Gallery of Toronto have sent out invitations to the opening of the exhibition of trends of European painting which will be performed by the Honorable and Reverend H. J. Cody, D.D., LL.D., F.R.S.C., President of the University of Toronto, at 8.30 on the evening of Friday, October 15.

THE Board of Managers of the Infants' Home were hostesses at a tea on the afternoon of Tuesday, October 12, at the Lyceum Women's Art Association, 23 Prince Arthur Ave. During the afternoon a colored moving picture telling the story of the summer activities of children under the Home's care, was shown. Mrs. Edgar Jarvis, the President, was one of the speakers.

MONTREAL

AS TIME passes, styles, amusements and customs change, but Montreal society always follows the tradition of attending the St. Andrews Ball. Matron and debutante eagerly are looking forward to this brilliant event which is taking place Friday evening, November 26, at the Windsor Hotel. His Excellency the Governor-General and the Lady Tweedsmuir will honor the Ball with their presence. It will be a magnificent scene, the elaborate Scottish decorations forming a background for the ladies in their beautiful gowns and jewels, and for the Kilties and many other colorful uniforms.

Scotch reels and other features are now being planned by a very busy committee under the chairmanship of Colonel H. M. Wallis, D.S.O., M.C., V.D., President of the St. Andrews Society who, with Mrs. Wallis, Mr. J. H. Bonar, Vice-President of the Society, and Mrs. Bonar, will receive the guests. The Committee assisting Colonel Wallis includes: Mrs. Murray Vaughan and Miss Barbara Cowans, tickets; Mrs. Keith Hutchison, Mrs. W. Stanley Phillips, Miss Nora Dawes, publicity; Mrs. J. H. Molson, supper; Mr. Frank McGill, entertainment; Mrs. W. K. Gordon Lyman, Mrs. Stirling Maxwell, decorations; Mr. Peter MacDougall, Mr. Wm. Leggett, music; Major H. S. Bozett, Black Watch co-operation; Col. H. M. Wallis, D.S.O., M.C., V.D., Mr. J. H. Bonar, Mr. A. Starke, finance.

WINNIPEG

MR. AND Mrs. Harold J. Smith are leaving later in the month for Victoria where they will spend the next two months, later sailing via Panama to spend two years in England. M. Henri Bongereel and Madame Bongereel are occupying Mr. and Mrs. Smith's house while they are away.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Nichols, of Victoria, spent a couple of days in town en route to Montreal from where Mrs. Nichols is sailing to spend the next few months abroad. Mrs. J. G. Glasco entertained at dinner the evening of their arrival and Mrs. John Gunn had a small bridge luncheon.

Mrs. Arthur Rogers was a dinner hostess complimentary to Mrs. E. R. Bremner and Miss Helen Bremner, of Ottawa. Mrs. Rogers is en pension at the Fort Garry and dinner was served in the room adjoining the gold drawing room, after which bridge was enjoyed. The guests were Mrs. E. R. Bremner, Miss Helen Bremner, Mrs. C. V. Alloway, Mrs. Athol McBean, Mrs. Douglas Laird, Mrs. E. E. Henderson, Mrs. C. C. Balfour, Mrs. G. W. Northwood, Mrs. Andrew Milligan, Mrs. Archie Dineen, Mrs. John A. Rogers and Miss Eva Powley.

Mrs. G. W. Northwood is planning to leave later in the month to spend some time in California.

Mrs. Guy Poussotte is spending a week at the Lake of the Woods, the guest of Mrs. C. G. Carruthers who is now at her winter cabin.

Mrs. A. C. Gillespie, who has been the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Martin, has returned to Toronto.

Miss Marjorie Gordon, a daughter of our celebrated "Ralph Connor," and confidential secretary to Malcolm MacDonald, British secretary for the Dominions, is sailing from England via China for home. She is accompanied by Miss Jean McKay, also of this city.

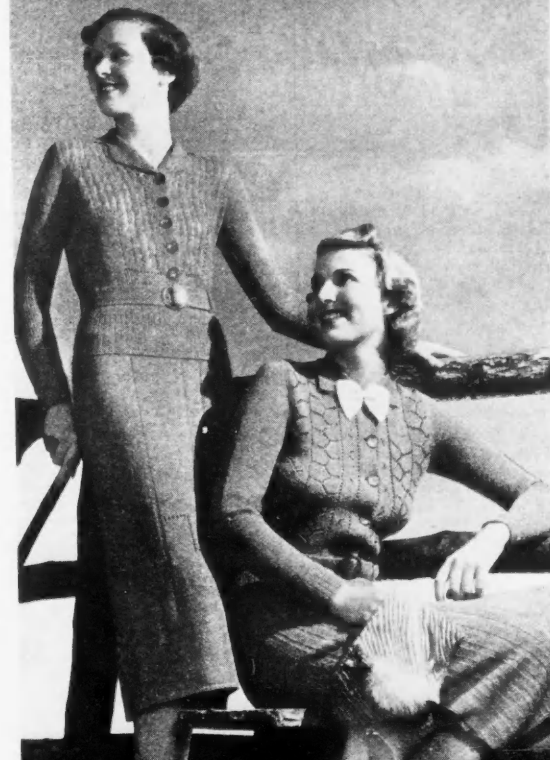
Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Muttibury and Miss Elizabeth Muttibury have arrived from Vancouver and are en pension at the Fort Garry Hotel. Later in the month Miss Muttibury is to be married here to Mr. Richard Biggerstaff Wilson, of Victoria. Mrs. Percy Bull is entertaining at tea over the week-end in honor of the bride-elect.

Mrs. Edward Nichol Wright and her wee son, Benson, have arrived from Brantford and are the guests of Mrs. Wright's mother, Mrs. Colin Campbell, of River Avenue.

Mr. Gordon Franks and Mr. Hugh Denison have returned to their

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THANKS Congoleum! The most biased would admit that the Gas Refrigerator and Gas Range looks well in the beautiful setting of your modern kitchen.

Appearance? Yes! But there is still more to real refrigeration and honest cooking results. Gas is the modern all-purpose household fuel because— for the automatic refrigerator that preserves the family food, it is always dependable, because, — for cooking, it is quicker, cleaner, cooler and easier to use than any of its competitors.

Home beginner or home renewer — it will pay you to see the 1938 Gas refrigerators and ranges first.



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studies at Ridley College, St. Catharines.

Mrs. Marion Robb, of Minneapolis, spent the week-end in town the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Leach, who entertained informally over the week-end complimentary to their guest, Mr. A. E. Appleyard, of New York, who is visiting his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Searle, was among the guests.

Miss Betty Gwyn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Trevor Gwyn, has left to spend the next few months visiting in Toronto.

WEDDINGS

TORONTO

Ryerson-Skye — On Saturday, October 9, Mr. Yorik Edward Sterling Ryerson, son of Mr. Yorik Sterling Ryerson, and Miss Margot Frances Skye, daughter of Mrs. Arthur Herbert Skye.

OTTAWA

Breuer-Macphail — On Saturday, October 9, Mr. Carl Breuer, only son of the late Dr. and Mrs. Max Carl Breuer of Buffalo, and Miss Catherine Macphail, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Macphail.

MONTREAL

Slessor-Hamilton — On Wednesday, October 6, Lieutenant-Colonel James Eric Slessor, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Slessor, and Miss Madeline Emma Hamilton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. B. Hamilton.

QUEBEC

Roberge-Taschereau — On Wednesday, October 6, Mr. J. A. G. Roberge, of the Royal 22nd Regiment, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Roberge, of Levis, and Miss Stella Taschereau, daughter of the late Colonel Gustave A. Taschereau and Mrs. Taschereau.

ENGAGEMENTS

French-Agnew — Mr. Brian Morley French, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest F. C. French, Stooke Manor, Great Bewyn, Wiltshire, England, to Miss Harriett Milward Agnew, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Lyons Agnew.

TORONTO

Rolph-Campbell — Mr. John Rolph, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest R. Rolph, to Miss Elizabeth Louise Campbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Campbell.

TRAVELERS

Major-General Sir Eugene Fiset, Lady Fiset and Miss Renee Fiset, who have been on a motor tour in the United States, have returned to Rimouski. In December they will take up residence in Quebec at the Chateau Frontenac for the winter.

Mrs. Russell Browne and Miss Pamela Browne, who spent the summer in Europe and England, have returned to Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Martin Gardner, of Toronto, have returned from a motor-tour and flying tour of Great Britain and Europe. While in Holland they were guests of Mr. John G. de Bruin.

Mrs. T. J. Macabe and her daughter, Miss Patricia Macabe, are spending two weeks in Philadelphia guests of Mrs. Macabe's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Van Horne Ely.

Mr. and Mrs. J. McClain Baird and their daughters, Miss Betty and Miss Barbara, have returned to Toronto after spending the season at their summer residence at Jackson's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicol Kingsmill have returned to Toronto after spending a month at Shanty Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Galt Durnford have returned to Montreal from their cottage at Nantel, where they spent several weeks.

Mrs. Wilson Southam, who has been spending a few weeks in England with her daughter, Mrs. Napoleon Brinkman, has returned to Ottawa.



The following steamers have been scheduled for your convenience to enable you to spend a happy Christmas among your loved ones in the Homeland.

From MONTREAL

Nov. 25—**AURANIA** to Plymouth, Havre, London.
Conductor, Mr. J. Norman Carson.

Nov. 25—**LETITIA** to Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow.

From HALIFAX

Dec. 4—**ALANANIA** to Plymouth, London.

" 6—**CARINTHIA** to Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool.

Conductor, Mr. J. Mason.

" 11—**ANDANIA** to Plymouth, London.

" 13—**ATHENIA** to Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow.

Conductor, Mr. A. Stewart Vevey.

From ST. JOHN, N.B.

Dec. 11—**ATHENIA** to Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow.

Conductor, Mr. A. Stewart Vevey.

From NEW YORK

Dec. 8—**AQUATANIA** to Cherbourg, Southampton.

" 11—**SCYTHIA** to Galway, Cobh, Liverpool.

" 18—**QUEEN MARY** to Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.

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SOUP...
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Super-Soup
when you add
a few drops
of
Lea & Perrins
SAUCE
THE ADDED TOUCH THAT MEANS SO MUCH



Joan Abbott
says...

Autumn again, with its brilliant colours, overflowing market baskets and spicy aroma of pickling, reminds us that we, too, should check supplies and attend to the serious business of stocking our own shelves with canned foods for the cold season ahead.

Right now is the time to do this. Remembering that fruits and vegetables properly canned by commercial experts will keep indefinitely, we can avoid disappointment later on by buying at the present time when there is greater variety and prices are at a lower level. To assist you in your work we have compiled a complete list of the different varieties of AYLMEYER Products and we will gladly send you a copy on request. Included in it are the new AYLMEYER Honey Drop Peas, concerning which we will give you further details in another article, AYLMEYER Golden Corn Kernels, AYLMEYER Pumpkin, AYLMEYER Apricots and other fruits and vegetables which will appeal to you. It is a good idea to include in your "Stock Up" order a supply of AYLMEYER Boneless Chicken and Chicken à la King, as well as the new AYLMEYER Pickles, which have been aged in wood, and have that different flavour.

Joan Abbott
DIETITIAN
AYLMER
Natural Flavour
CANNED FOODS

—London Letter

THINGS ON TWO WHEELS

London, Sept. 27

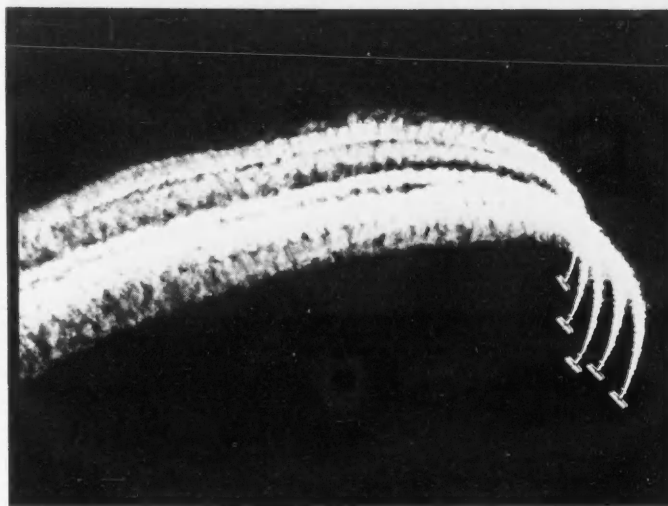
AUTUMN is the season of the shows—the industrial shows, I mean—and the ball was started rolling last week by the Bicycle and Motorcycle Show in the great new exhibition building at Earl's Court. The building is itself one of the recent marvels of London, and it is likely that almost as many people will be drawn there by a desire to have a look at it, as to see the various things that run on two wheels—with or without noise and stink.

As a matter of fact, that last aside is not entirely fair. The modern motor-bike is a sadly maligned vehicle—by the people who don't ride one, but merely see and hear them (and smell them sometimes, it must be admitted) as they whizz past along the road. The motor-bike has been improved out of all recognition, and is today an amazingly efficient, economical, and also comfortable machine. Ridden properly, it is not unduly noisy. And there is no good reason why it should be any dirtier or smellier than a car.

Naturally, I am talking of the British motor-bike, which is probably today the best in the world. But, then, this is a motor-bike country. The excellence of the road surfaces everywhere has a good deal to do with it, for no motor-bike ever invented, or likely to be invented, can be made comfortable to ride on a bad road.

The severity of the taxes on petrol and on the horsepower of cars is probably even more responsible for the popularity of two-wheeled locomotion. The motorcycle, especially with sidecar, is the poor man's automobile. The sidecar arrangement may not be sound mechanics—with the pull coming all sideways, as it does—but it is certainly sound economics.

There is still another good reason for the popularity of the motor-bike perhaps the best of the lot. It is a very jolly thing to ride. I know, for



SKY-PATTERN. Pilots of the Royal Air Force station at Duxford, Cambridgeshire, do things with smoke-screens for the benefit of thousands witnessing the annual display.

I have ridden them on and off—sometimes disastrously off—these twenty years. There is no mechanical vehicle which gives you such a thrilling sense of speed and freedom. No, not an aeroplane, for you are generally shut in. And, even when you are not, it seldom gives you any sensation of speed at all. You seem merely to hang in the air, while the earth spins slowly away underneath you.

But a motor-bike is different. Forty miles an hour on a motor-bike, and you think you're going the very devil of a pace. Sixty miles an hour, and you feel like a human rocket shooting off into space, or about to do it at any moment. And, of course, once in a while you do—generally only once, unless you are very lucky. But generally you are not going nearly so fast as you think you are, so it's much safer than it sounds.

TALKING of autumn shows reminds me that the Autumn Meeting of the Royal and Ancient will be held at St. Andrews in another day or so—next Wednesday, in fact. Various trophies will be played for, and, as usual, a lot of the best golfers in the country will be there to carry on the grim business. But there is one trophy, the Silver Club, whose destination is already known. It will be won by the Duke of Kent.

Let not the reader raise amazed and disapproving eyebrows at what may seem to him a dreadful instance of royal tawdriness in golf! It isn't anything of the kind. If the Duke of Kent were to go into any of the other competitions—as he may, perhaps—he would have his head knocked off with the most democratic ruthlessness. But this particular one he simply can't lose. It is a bit of ancient and rather charming humbug. The Duke of Kent, you see, is to be the Captain for the ensuing year, and the captaincy and the Silver Club go together. It is part of the famous ceremony of "playing himself in."

The golfing reader is probably familiar, at least from hearsay, with this quaint ritual. The Captain elect of the Royal and Ancient has to go out at the unearthly hour of eight in the morning, and, in the presence of a large crowd of snooty and superior spectators, bang off a golf ball from the first tee.

Down the course—and usually not so very far down it—the caddies wait to retrieve it. The lucky one gets a sovereign, and for a sovereign a Scotch caddy would probably commit almost anything but murder. I'm not too sure some of them would draw the line even at that.

Can't you imagine the poor wretch of a Captain standing there shivering on the tee, while the grinning caddies crowd in on him about a niblick shot away, as they did to the Prince of Wales who is now the Duke of Windsor. And in his case they guessed right—as they nearly always do. He came down on top of the ball, and sent it trundling along the ground so feebly that, in spite of standing so close to the tee, the caddies had to run in to field it. And the Prince was even then a pretty good golfer!

"Ach," said old Andra Kirkcaldy, who had teed his ball for him, "it's a 'fraz playin' so much of that damn polo!"

There was a general laugh, in which the Prince himself took the largest share, and everyone felt that old Andra had relieved a very dreadful situation. Golf is a terribly serious business at St. Andrews.

FOR years I wondered, as perhaps a good many other people have, what was the origin of this somewhat absurd ceremony. Only the other day I had it explained to me. It seems that in the old days, a very long way back, the competition for the Silver Club was a genuine competition, fought out to the remorseless end. And the winner was the Captain of the Club for the next year.

Unfortunately, it did not always happen that the best golfer was the most desirable Captain. Sometimes quite the contrary, in fact. So finally they established the custom that the new Captain should really be elected by the former Captains, but that, in order to comply with the old rule, he should still play for the Silver Club, and that everyone else should scratch.

BY P.O'D.

EATON'S HOSTESS SHOP



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Special Price Applies on Dozen Lots or More

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As space does not permit the listing of the complete selection, available under this plan, ask for complete list at the Hostess Shop, Fifth Floor.

Unit	Doz.	12	Unit	Doz.	12
Price	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price
CRESKA:					
Peeled Apricots, 2 1/2 tin	55c	50c	Black Beans, 10 oz.	24c	21c
Melba Peach Halves, 2 1/2 tin	49c	45c	Orzo Soup, 16 oz.	24c	21c
Melba Peach Slices, 2 1/2 tin	49c	45c	Grapefruit Segments, No. 1 tin	79c	70c
Black Bing Cherries, 2 1/2 tin	75c	69c	Locum Figs, 1 lb.	35c	31c
Royal Anne Cherries, 2 1/2 tin	65c	59c	FRANK COOPER:		
Peeled Greenage Plums, 2 1/2 tin	55c	50c	Oxford Marmalade, 1 lb.	40c	36c
Fruit Salad, 2 1/2 tin	55c	50c	Jaffa Marmalade, 1 lb.	35c	31c
Fruit Cocktail, No. 2 tin	45c	40c	Vintage Marmalade, 1 lb.	39c	35c
Rope Olives, 18 oz.	85c	78c	Red Currant Jelly, 1 lb.	39c	35c
Shooting Beets, No. 2 tin	49c	45c	Grapefruit Jelly, 1 lb.	35c	31c
Shooting Carrots, No. 2 tin	49c	45c	Strawberry Preserves, 1 lb.	39c	35c
Broccoli, No. 2 tin	45c	39c	Gooseberry Preserves, 1 lb.	45c	41c
Artichoke Hearts, No. 2 tin	45c	41c	Quince Preserve, 1 lb.	39c	35c
Artichoke Bottoms, No. 2 tin	45c	41c	Quince Jelly, 1 lb.	39c	35c
Green Beans, No. 2 tin	45c	41c	Raspberry Preserves, 1 lb.	39c	35c
Tiny Green Lima Beans, No. 2 tin	45c	41c	Blackcurrant Preserve, 1 lb.	49c	45c
Apricot Juice, 12 oz.	17c	15c	Blackcurrant Jelly, 1 lb.	39c	35c
Grapefruit Juice, 12 oz.	16c	14c	Bramble Jelly, 1 lb.	45c	41c
Pineapple Juice, 12 oz.	17c	15c	Mulleberry Jelly, 1 lb.	49c	45c
Lime Juice, 5 oz.	25c	24c	PEEK FRAIN:		
Lime Juice, 8 oz.	35c	31c	Twinkles, 4 oz. pkg.	30c	25c
Mato Kraut Juice, 12 oz.	18c	16c	Savory Snacks, 6 oz. pkg.	35c	32c
Orange Juice, 15 oz.	19c	17c	Savories, 6 oz. pkg.	45c	40c
SOUPS:					
Mushroom Broth, 10 oz.	15c	14c	Harlequin Sticks, 6 oz. pkg.	45c	41c
Cream of Mushroom Soup, 16 oz.	25c	21c	Cocktail Varieties, 8 oz.	45c	41c
Cream of Pea Soup, 16 oz.	25c	21c	Caviar Puffs, 4 oz. pkg.	45c	41c
Cream of Spinach Soup, 16 oz.	25c	21c	Cheese Assorted Biscuits, 8 oz.	39c	35c

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that stands the gaff!

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"DARN IT! THE BELLS ARE COMING OVER!" BUT HOW THEY ENJOYED THEM AFTER ALL!

THE BELLS ARE SWEET—BUT I JUST CAN'T FACE THEM TONIGHT... I'M ALL TUCKERED OUT!

I FEEL THE SAME WAY, DEAR!

I KNOW WHAT YOU TWO NEED... I'LL GET YOU SOMETHING THAT WILL PUT YOU BACK ON YOUR FEET.

FOR I'M BEGINNING TO FEEL A MOST HUMANE!—HOW ABOUT ANOTHER CUP?

BRING ME ONE, TOO, MAYBE IT'S DELICIOUS COFFEE... SOMETHING NEW, DEAR?

YES—IT'S MAXWELL HOUSE, OUR HOME ECONOMICS TEACHER TOLD ME IT'S A BLEND OF FINE COFFEES... IT'S REALLY ROASTED-FRESH.

IT'S SURE IS GOOD! SAY, WHEN ARE THE BELLS COMING? I'VE SET FOR A SWEET EVENING NOW!

GRAND... FOR FRIENDLY STIMULATION THERE'S NOTHING LIKE MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE!

NOW 2 GRINDS DRIP GRIND AND REGULAR

The FRIENDLY STIMULATION

of this truly roaster-fresh coffee perks you up

How welcome you'll find the friendly stimulation of this finer, fresher coffee! Vita-Fresh Maxwell House is so rich and smooth... so delightfully mellow—because it brings to you all the original goodness of its matchless blend of choice coffees—because it is packed in a super-vacuum tin. It's truly roaster-fresh.

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GOOD TO THE LAST DROP

SATURDAY NIGHT

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FINANCE

GOLD & DROSS

INSURANCE

THE MARKET

Safety for
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 16, 1937

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

ALBERTA AFFAIRS MOVING TOWARD A CLIMAX

Blocked in Attempts to Control Banks and Press, Government Must Now Modify Policy or Seek to Prolong its Life by Employing Still More Radical Measures

BY W. A. MCKAGUE

BILLS adopted at the last session of the Alberta Legislature, to expropriate bank profits, to control the operations of all credit institutions, and to gag the press, have been reserved by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province for the consideration of the Governor-General of Canada. The latter, of course, acts with the advice of his Ministers. The Dominion Government therefore again deals with the delicate question of disallowance, or that of withholding assent, which amounts to the same thing. But its problem is slight compared to the predicament of the Alberta administration, which has literally put itself "on the spot" through its attempt at financial piracy, its defiance of the rest of the country, and its alliance with irresponsible and lawless elements.

The representative of the Crown, that is, the Lieutenant-Governor of a province or the Governor-General of the Dominion, may assent to a bill, or he may refuse assent, or he may reserve it for consideration by the Crown. In the last mentioned event, it goes from the province to the Governor-General of Canada; a Dominion bill of course would go directly to the Crown. Since in a responsible government the Crown or its representative is supposed to do what the cabinet recommends, any refusal or reservation is exceptional. But the status of a provincial bill is also exceptional, because the Dominion has the right of disallowance, as a governmental and not merely a Crown matter. It is not a case of King versus Parliament; it is part of the Dominion-Provincial relation set up in the British North America Act. It was provided not to give the Dominion control over the provinces, both being in fact sovereign within their respective jurisdictions, but rather to enable the Dominion to negative any invasion into its field.

THE Dominion's rights extend beyond mere constitutional grounds, however, to consideration of national interests. A memorandum drawn up by Sir John A. Macdonald in 1868, approved by the Privy Council, and communicated to the provincial legislatures, listed the following four grounds for such disallowance: One, as being altogether illegal or

unconstitutional; two, as illegal or unconstitutional in part; three, in cases of concurrent jurisdiction, as clashing with the legislation of the general Parliament; four, as affecting the interest of the Dominion generally.

The new measures would have gone into effect immediately on receiving the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor. The one regarding the banks

attempts to do, in the form of a tax, what a previous bill proposed to do as a matter of regulation, and this earlier bill was disallowed by Ottawa; the new tax would have become due almost immediately, and the Lieutenant-Governor is merely holding it up for Dominion consideration. The press and the general credit bills involve questions of national interest, since they propose to interfere with old-established rights. The reservation puts the consideration of

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DOES HE KNOW WHAT'S BEHIND HIM?

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENTS SHOW THE WAY

Commonwealth Budget Balanced for Sixth Consecutive Year—New South Wales Stages Remarkable Recovery—Australia Presents Lesson Canada Has Failed to Learn

BY REECE H. HAGUE

FOR the sixth consecutive year the Australian Commonwealth government has reported a budget surplus. This achievement is all the more notable in view of the fact that a year ago the special property tax was abolished, considerable remissions were made in normal income tax, sales tax and primage duty, and defence expenditures during the year were the highest on record.

In the fiscal year 1935-1936 for the first time since 1926-1927 the combined budgeting position of the Commonwealth and Australian states revealed a net surplus, and while total figures for 1936-1937 have not yet come to hand it is probable that the combined surplus will be greater this year than last; as New South Wales has recently reported a surplus of approximately \$3,000,000 as against a deficit of nearly \$6,500,000 the previous year. These and subsequent figures are based on a Canadian valuation of \$4 for the Australian pound.

The performance of New South Wales is particularly creditable when one recalls that in 1932 a deficit of \$56,000,000 resulted from the financial extravagance and unorthodoxy of the Lang socialistic administration and that the Liberal government which succeeded Lang found the State's finances in a parlous condition.

Despite the higher cost of government, due primarily to restoration of State civil servants' salary cuts, the New South Wales treasurer has found it possible to cut emergency relief taxation by 55 per cent, which it is estimated has saved taxpayers \$12,000,000.

Next year it is expected that the budget will again be balanced after making provision for sinking fund charges of \$5,600,000 and materially reducing the wages tax.

In addition to achieving an actual net surplus of \$4,500,000 last year, the Commonwealth and six state governments paid out of revenue \$36,000,000 into the National Debt Sinking Fund. This year, of the favorable Australian trade balance of \$142,500,000, some \$88,000,000 was required by Federal and State governments for interest, in addition to some \$35,000,000 of sinking fund remittances. The estimated total of all credits, the Commonwealth Treasurer said, was sufficient to settle all Australian overseas liabilities and add the very substantial sum of \$80,000,000 to reserves of London funds.

Australia in the past year has reached a new high level of prosperity. Production has attained peak after peak; wages are higher, the basic wage having been increased in June and having meant an annual gain in workers' pay of about \$30,000,000; savings bank deposits have reached record levels; overseas trade is remarkably improved; there are more people employed at full time in Australian factories than ever before and unemployment has dropped from a high of 30 per cent of employables in 1932 to 9.7

per cent. Private finance is in an eminently satisfactory position, monetary conditions are easy and the government's policy has assisted in restraining an unhealthy tendency towards increasing interest rates.

ADMITTEDLY Australia has been blessed by a bumper wool clip and heavy wheat crops; but this does not detract from the credit due both Commonwealth and State governments for sound, statesmanlike and economic administration.

While there has been a tendency in some quarters to regard as extravagant the \$46,000,000 program of warship, airplane and arsenal building, the Federal authorities feel, and rightly so, that a period when finances are buoyant is the right period to build up the Country's defences to dovetail with Great Britain's huge rearmament program.

Australia's geographical isolation makes the people of that country very much alive to the necessity of building up their own defences instead of relying solely upon the protection of the British navy. While national defense appears to be the paramount issue in the federal election campaign now being waged in the Commonwealth, the labor opposition is not opposing the huge defence expenditures but merely the manner in which the appropriations should be spent.

The Lyons administration favors collective Empire security, and without neglecting the demand of the air force they trust in the navy as the main bulwark

of defense and are convinced the theatre of any war involving Australia would be along her sea communications. The labor party desire to concentrate upon an air force and advocate building a Commonwealth air force of fifty squadrons to cost \$60,000,000, which would be twice the strength of Japan's seaborne aircraft.

In recent years both Federal and State governments in Australia—with the notable exception of the New South Wales during the period of the Lang administration—have provided the world with a striking example of what can be accomplished when politicians, seeing their country threatened with bankruptcy, face the issue squarely, forget their petty party disagreements, eschew political expediency, abandon experimentation and concentrate upon placing the administration upon a logical business basis.

Sir Ernest Benn once contended that "politics is the art of looking for trouble, finding it whether it exists or not, diagnosing it incorrectly and applying the wrong remedy."

Viewing the recent performances of a good many governments, not excluding that of the United States and some of the Canadian provinces, one is inclined to believe that Sir Ernest was not exaggerating unduly. Before they seriously got down to business, the governments of Australia displayed as great a facility for turning their blind eyes towards trouble looming on the horizon as at the present time are various administrations much closer to home.

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BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE PRIMARY or LONG TERM TREND of stock prices and business, under Dow's theory, has been upward since the summer of 1932. There have been no recent developments indicating reversal of this movement.

THE INTERMEDIATE or SHORT TERM TREND of stock prices turned downward on March 10, said decline representing a price correction of the advance since October, 1933, in the industrial list, March, 1935, in the rail list. The decline has carried prices to a level where increasing resistance is being met and in due course, whether at this week's level or around 140 on the industrial average, or somewhat lower, a reversal in the intermediate trend would be normal. This reversal would be signalled by the plotting of an upward zig-zag movement in both averages.

THE PRICE MOVEMENT. One feature of the decline which has been under way since August 14 has been the absence of large volumes. While markets are undoubtedly less active under SEC regulations than prior thereto, this does not fully explain the present phenomenon. We say this for the reason that even after government regulation of the market went into effect several years back, there have been intervals of relatively heavy trading where speculative factors were sufficiently conducive.

For instance, the buying which put in its appearance from December 21, 1936, to March 10, 1937, showed a turnover of 135,000,000 shares while the averages were moving from 175 to 194. On the other hand, only 90,000,000 shares were traded on the decline from

(Continued on Page 26)



SUN spots and the stock market. If this column carried an ordinary head, that would be it. Because this column is about sun spots and their possible influence on the stock market. And it's not funny—at least, it's not meant to be funny. Apparently there's real ground for suspicion that unusual happenings on and around our old friend the sun may have a more or less direct connection with and responsibility for the recent remarkable happenings on our own good earth—political, economic and stock market. So it would seem to be worth looking into. And just to encourage our readers to go on reading, we hasten, at this point, to assure them that the idea is not ours. It's much more respectable.

SCIENTISTS have long suspected that sun spots affect conditions on the earth. But it has remained for Dr. Harlan True Stetson, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to suggest publicly that they may influence the course of stock market prices. Last week Dr. Stetson (as reported by the erudite New York *Herald Tribune*) informed an audience at the Hayden Planetarium in New York City that in searching for a relationship between solar activity and human affairs, scientists have discovered that fluctuations of prices on the New York Stock Exchange and of sun spots have paralleled each other to a surprising degree for many years past.

STATED Dr. Stetson: "Prices on the New York Stock Exchange have paralleled these solar disturbances during the last decade in a most uncanny fashion, even to the temporary slumps of March and September which were marked by reactionary periods both in Wall Street and on the sun. If Major Angus, Colonel Ayres or Roger Babson or other noted investment counsellors had predicted the market during the last eight years on the basis of the behavior of sun spots they could not have been more successful in their prophecies." Actually, he said, four of the last five major business slumps came from two to three years after a period of maximum sun spot activity, but the correlation which that fact suggested has never been carried out so closely as the apparent parallel in the case of stock market activity in the last decade.

WHETHER or not sun spots are a mark of certain cosmic effects which in some mysterious way change our physiological and psychological condition is a question over which there has been much debate, Dr. Stetson said. But, he added, there are many effects on the earth directly traceable to sun spots which can be observed with all the accuracy of science, and which lead scientists to believe that cycles in solar behavior may have more to do with changing cosmic conditions of the earth and its atmosphere than we have been accustomed to suppose.

DR. STETSON suggested as a hypothesis "worthy of serious investigation" the possibility that a change in the character of solar radiation fluctuating with sun spots may directly or indirectly affect the growth and character of food-stuffs, and subsequently the behavior of the endocrine glands of animals. Another suggested possibility was that physiological and psychological behavior may vary with the electrical field and charges on the ions in the atmosphere, which may depend on variations in the sun. Already some recently successful attempts at linking the cycles of sun spots with changes in the weather give new hope for long-range weather forecasting, he said. "The assumption that economic conditions depend on such complicated factors as weather and the physiological and psychological responses in man is a speculative one, but should the assumption prove feasible, sun spots may mark turning points in world affairs."

PERSONALLY this column is inclined to welcome and embrace this sun spot theory as offering the only satisfactory explanation of the extraordinary behavior of persons and peoples in recent years. It would seem to rationalize Aberhart and Hitler, for example—really incredible individuals otherwise—also their people's acceptance of them. And the Mediterranean submarine mystery—what could be madder? The sun spot explanation would seem to offer a means of holding on to our own sanity, if any. And when it comes to attempting to rationalize the behavior of the stock market, its merit is obvious. Just sun spots! And as for forecasting! This column now offers SATURDAY NIGHT'S first forecast based on the sun spot cycle theory. Dr. Stetson told his hearers that the week in which he spoke had been one of almost unprecedented solar activity, and that on the day preceding his address over twenty major storm centres were visible on the side of the sun facing the earth. We interpret this as meaning that more trouble is ahead for us somewhere, sometime.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast appearing on the first page of this section.

NATIONAL BREWERIES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Time may prove me to be wrong, but despite the bad market which has kept up this month, I think this is the time to buy good stocks. I think that some of these are selling today at prices which will mean real profits before very long. However, that hasn't anything except an indirect bearing on my present inquiry. I am thinking of buying some of the common stock of National Breweries. I have never held any of this, but I am led to believe that it is a good sound security and that you have recommended it previously. I note as well, in relation to the general market decline, that it has held up very well; another good sign. What do you think of buying at current prices?

—P. J. W. Cornwall, Ont.

I think it might be wise to wait for evidence of a turn upward in the market before buying. At current levels of 37½ National Breweries common provides the satisfactory yield of 5.33 per cent with the \$2 dividend and I think there is no doubt whatever as to the company's ability to maintain the current rate of distribution. You are right in that I have spoken favorably of this issue in the past; as a matter of fact I incline to regard it as the "blue chip" among brewing industry securities. And currently the news is favorable. I understand that the company has just completed a most successful nine months period and that both gross and net have been running ahead of the corresponding period of 1936. Extended warm weather during the summer months was a most favorable factor, combined with generally high levels of consumer purchasing power. Again, within the limits imposed by provincial regulations, National Breweries has conducted an extremely energetic sales campaign and continues to widen its markets profitably. One of the latest ventures has been the invasion of the high-class American field, chiefly in the metropolitan centres of the Eastern seaboard, where quality prices obtainable may produce some sound and increasing business.

As you know, for many years National Breweries has been dominant in the large Quebec market, and since the installation of beverage rooms in Ontario, has made very important strides in that large and profitable field. It meets the price competition of Ontario brewers and despite the higher transportation costs, I am informed that the business so obtained is of impressive proportions. Despite the current agitation, consequent upon an election campaign, I doubt if the beer consumption of Ontario will be seriously reduced by any legislative action. I think, therefore, that National Breweries income can be regarded as likely to be stabilized at favorable levels for quite a period ahead.

Last year National Breweries earned \$2.18 per share on its common as against \$2.46 in 1935, \$1.95 in 1934, \$1.63 in 1933, \$1.62 in 1932, \$1.73 in 1931 and \$2.41 in 1930. The decline in net last year was due entirely, I understand, to higher taxation, since there is apparently no possibility of increasing prices to the consumer. It is difficult to believe, however, that taxation can reach much higher levels in this country—there are already some beginnings of a trend in the other direction—and I would not anticipate serious difficulties for National Breweries, strengthened as it is by its splendid competitive position. The financial position of the company is, and has been for many years, exceedingly strong; income from investments alone is sufficient to cover preferred dividend requirements. The last balance sheet showed total current assets of \$6,744,671 including cash of \$479,414, marketable securities of \$2,776,801 and call and time loans of \$700,000 against total current liabilities of \$982,441. Net working capital at \$5,762,230 showed an improvement over the \$5,240,971 reported at the close of the previous year. Bolstered by such a position the common stock should, in my opinion, remain in the sound investment classification for possibly an indefinite period.

GENERAL STEEL WARES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am still holding some preferred stock in General Steel Wares, Limited, which I bought before the depression. Rather than take quite a severe loss on this stock, I have hung on, always in the hope that the company's position would improve. And now I hear that not only is General Steel Wares' outlook better, but that a plan is afoot to retire preferred arrears. What is the plan? Are the rumors of an improved position true? As I am rather confused by the rumors of plans and proposals, any clarifying information you can give will be appreciated by a constant reader of your paper.

—D. M. S. Vancouver, B.C.

Yes, General Steel Wares has proposed a plan to pay off preferred dividends amounting to \$49 per share as of February 1, 1938. The plan is unique; it is proposed to give preferred shareholders the right to purchase 2½ shares of common at \$1 per share, for each share of preferred held; the 7 per cent dividend rate is not to be reduced, and dividends will be cumulative from May 1, 1938. This plan was proposed on September 21, and will be presented at a special meeting to be held November 24, 1937, for the shareholders' approval. The common stock is selling currently at 10½—down from 11 at which it was selling when the plan was first proposed. So what the company is really offering preferred stockholders is this: 2½ shares of common stock currently valued at \$26.25; or, common stock with a market value, over and above the \$2.50 that would be paid for it, of \$23.75, as compensation for their waiving the \$49 owing on February 1 next. The company is viewing the offer with considerable optimism which is apparently shared by the market, for the prospect of a considerable increase in common stock has caused no appreciable falling off in the price. Early in the year the company refunded outstanding bonds at a lower rate of interest, with savings estimated at \$1.25 per share of preferred, and now appears to be making a determined effort to settle preferred dividend accumulations.

The company makes its proposal to retire dividend arrears in view of substantially improving sales and earnings; it is officially stated that from January 1 to August 1, 1937, sales showed an increase of 18 per cent, over the corresponding period in 1936, and a gain of 13 per cent, for the first two weeks of September; the company is well fortified with raw ma-

terials, having contracted for steel supplies last autumn at prices substantially below current levels; and, as I have said, money is being saved through refunding at a lower rate of interest the entire issue of the company's 6 per cent, first mortgage bonds, due 1952. The combination of these three factors should result in a considerable increase in earnings over 1936, and hints that earnings in 1937 may cover the full dividend rate on the preferred.

I imagine that the problem confronting you, as a preferred stockholder, is whether to accept the company's offer, which has a current value of \$23.75, or wait for the \$49 that is due in arrears. If you accept the offer, you will have to share any common dividends declared with an increased number of common shareholders. If you, and others like you, decide to wait for your \$49, the company will be in the position of having to devote all its surplus to paying off preferred arrears; and then there is the possibility that the boom period will be short-lived, and you may have to wait years more before your claims are satisfied. I am sorry I can offer no concrete advice; the problem is one that the individual stockholder will have to decide. I will say this: it is reasonable to assume that the company sees a prospect of better times, and is anxious to pay off preferred dividend arrears in order to pave the way for common stock dividends.

For the six years prior to 1936—when earnings of \$5.34 per preferred share were shown—General Steel Wares' income report showed clearly the ill-effects of the depression. For the previous years the company reported earnings of \$3.95, \$3.52 and \$2.53 respectively; in 1932, a deficit of \$5 per share was shown; in 1931, a deficit of \$25.89 per share; and in 1930, a deficit of \$11.92 per share. In view of the company's improved showing in 1936; the general upturn of sales officially reported in 1937; and the optimism expressed by officials in the outlook for the future, the position of the preferred stock has improved materially, with current quotations at 90, up from the year's low of 76, reported last January. As for the common, which will be increased by 112,500 shares should the plan be approved, the extent to which per share earnings' prospects will be impaired remains to be seen. At any rate, the stand of preferred shareholders who, like yourself, have hung on, seems about to be justified. November 24 will tell the tale.

ALGOLD

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would you kindly give me your opinion of Algold Mines as a speculation at present prices? At the present time would you advise such gold stocks as Wright-Hargreaves and Teck-Hughes as an investment?

—M. S. M., Waterloo, Ont.

Recent reports that the grade of ore is improving should find reflection in higher production figures at Algold Mines, in the Michipicoten area, where a 100-ton mill is in operation. Millheads have been running better than \$5 with about \$1 being lost in tailings. While I do not know the present average grade the management reports that it has been showing steady improvement. The higher millheads are expected to continue, as heretofore part of the mill-feed has been coming from surface development of the east pit, which, due to unavoidable dilution, has tended to lower the average of the ore going to the mill. It is expected from now on the millfeed will come from the west orebody. A wide high grade section is being opened up there and this is reported as showing visible gold across a width of better than 20 feet. It is estimated the company has about four years' ore in sight.

Senior gold stocks appear to offer speculative possibilities at the present time and there is apparent growing recognition of their high dividend yields. The past year was the best in the history of Wright-Hargreaves. Teck-Hughes, despite admitted opinion that it is approaching the end of its productive life showed a reduction in the past year of less than 10,000 tons in its ore reserves. Teck-Hughes also controls Lamaque Gold Mines in Quebec, which company had net profits in the three months ended August 31, after all charges, of over \$131,500.

NORMETAL MINING CORPORATION

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Will you kindly give me as complete information as you can on Normetal Mining Corporation?

—D. G., Ottawa, Ont.

Initial production at Normetal Mining Corporation property, located north of Dupuy, Quebec, is at the rate of 250 tons daily and it is the intention later this year to bring the concentrator up to its capacity of 500 tons a day. Copper concentrates will be shipped to Noranda, while zinc concentrates, which will be sold in Europe, will be stockpiled during the winter months. A railway has been built from the property to connect with the Canadian National over which the concentrates will be shipped. Plans to have the mine in production early in July were upset by delays in delivery of machinery. The mill will be run at 250 tons daily until operations have been stabilized, which is expected to be a matter of two or three months.

It is estimated the company has 1,000,000 tons of ore developed, partly developed and indicated to a depth of 1,200 feet. The main shaft is down 925 feet and a station cut at this depth. Development work has been advanced to 800 feet and seven levels have been established to that horizon. While there has been no development below 800 feet diamond drilling has indicated a continuance of the No. 1 orebody to 1,200 feet. The Nos. 1 and 2 orebodies come together and are known as No. 1 orebody on the lower levels. These account for about 560,000 tons of the estimated ore which show an average grade of 2.5 per cent copper, 10.9 per cent zinc, .03 ounce gold and 3.9 ounces silver. In the No. 3 orebody, on the 300 and 550-foot levels, there is nearly 300,000 tons averaging 1 per cent copper, 15.5 per cent zinc, .04 ounce gold and 3.8 ounces silver. The diamond drilling below 800 feet has indicated over 150,000 tons of ore down to 1,200 feet.

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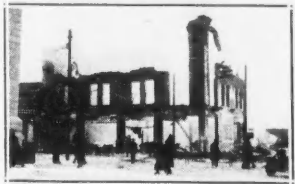
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MINES

BY J. A. MCRAE

A NEW gold discovery which shows indications of being of unusual importance has been made on properties of Oliver Severn Gold Mines. The deposit is situated near West Hawk Lake in Manitoba and almost adjacent to the interprovincial boundary between Ontario and Manitoba. The property lies only three or four miles south from the highway which connects the cities of Winnipeg and Kenora.

Information conveyed to SATURDAY NIGHT refers to a vein ranging from 12 to 72 inches in width, exposed at intervals for a length of 700 ft., and with preliminary assays showing values ranging from \$8.40 to \$26 per ton in gold. More detailed sampling is in progress at this time. The deposit occurs in sediments. The vein is paralleled at 25 ft. by a dike of feldspar porphyry.

The question of royalties on properties located on Indian reservations in the Kenora district is being considered by the Canadian government. It is believed by mine operators that a royalty of more than one per cent. of net would be a serious handicap and detrimental to development of the mineral resources. At the same time the government appears anxious to impose as heavy a tax as possible, and reports have been current that as much as two per cent. of the net may be demanded.

Omega is milling 500 tons of ore daily and the indications point toward costs of around \$3.25 per ton. This permits a substantial margin of operating profit on ore carrying not far under \$6 per ton.

Wright-Hargreaves closed a highly prosperous fiscal year August 31. Preliminary unofficial estimates indicate net profits of over 73 cents per share.

God's Lake has a length of very close to one quarter of a mile of ore showing in drifts at the 4th level. The new west shoot has alone lengthened to over 700 ft. More ore has been placed in sight in the past three months than was mined and milled during the preceding twelve months, according to official advice.

Gold Eagle is tuning up its new mill, with regular operations planned for the next few days.

Albany River has been greatly encouraged by recent development of high grade ore. Contracts have been let for sinking to commence immediately to two more levels.

Dome Mines produced \$601,631 during September from 47,600 tons of ore.

Bralorne Mines broke all records for 1937 with an output of \$227,850 in September. The grade of ore was up to \$15.98, rising to a level more in keeping with the high achievements in 1936.

Central Patricia produced \$100,660 during September, compared with \$117,664 in August. Grade of ore was \$16.63 per ton.

Macassa is maintaining output at over \$130,000 per month, with September records showing average recovery of 16.40 per cent.

Tec-Hughes realized net profit of \$2,293,200 during the fiscal year ended August 31, compared with a profit of \$2,423,360 in the preceding 12 months. With the company's subsidiary, Lamaque Gold Mines, now realizing profits at a rate of over \$500,000 a year, and with Tec-Hughes owning over 71 per cent. of the capital stock of the subsidiary, the outlook is favorable for the income from the new enterprise offsetting the decline of the old.

Aldermac is milling over 800 tons of ore per day, and the early tests indicate the plant will attain its objective of 1,000 tons daily by the end of this year.

Sladen Malartic has indicated downward continuity of ore for another 224 ft. below the 500 ft. level. Pilot work by diamond drilling has indicated the presence of values of 20 ozs. to the ton at depth, or approximately \$7 per ton.

Con. Mining & Smelting Company produced 47,860 tons of lead during the three months ended Sept. 30, compared with 43,847 tons in the corresponding period of 1936.

(Continued on page 27)

GOLD & DROSS

the building of the spur line 12½ miles to the main line of the Canadian National. Indicated ore reserves are believed sufficient to supply the 500 ton mill for between 5 and 6 years. Mining and milling costs at the 500 ton rate are expected to be under \$5 and attractive profits are looked for, although this is largely dependent on the price prevailing for zinc and copper.

RENO GOLD MINES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would be pleased to get any information you could give me regarding Reno Gold Mines. I cannot understand the low prices, considering the dividends it is paying.

—P. H. W., Port Hope, Ont.

Undoubtedly the prevailing low price for Reno Gold Mines shares is largely a reflection of the severe decline which mining, as well as industrial shares, have experienced recently. As far as the property is concerned the report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1937, has just been made public and this shows that profits were equal to 14.25 cents a share on the 1,880,000 shares issued, as compared with 15.8 cents in the previous year on the 1,826,306 shares then out. The working capital position of the company was much improved, standing at \$362,708 as against \$174,200 at June 30, 1936. Gross production was about the same and operating costs were reduced although there was a greater expenditure in exploration.

This work to date, however, has not yet indicated any enlargement in the ore picture. Ore reserves were maintained close to the previous year's estimate by development of the No. 10 and No. 11 levels. The exploration program however, may yet provide new encouragement in the vein system paralleling the Reno vein. Production for some months past has been holding around \$65.000.

POTPOURRI

R. V. T., Hamilton, Ont. Directors of T. E. BISSELL CO., LIMITED, are to meet shortly to consider a reorganization of the capital structure. The company had net earnings of \$16,124 in the fiscal year ended May 31, 1937, as compared with net earnings of \$4,008 in the preceding year. After provision for depreciation and income tax there was net profit of \$9,141, equal to \$4.52 per share on the 2,018 shares of 7½% preferred stock outstanding. This is the largest net profit since 1930. H. C. Hatch, president of the company, reports that the company is still materially affected by the conditions prevailing in western Canada where, prior to 1930, the company sold 65% of its output. The company is now depending to a greater extent on eastern business and export trade. Mr. Hatch states that inventories are no longer a problem while receivables are in good shape. At May 31, 1937, the company had current assets of \$143,191 and current liabilities of \$16,223. This gave a working capital of \$126,968. Included in current assets are cash at \$1,636, receivables of \$83,953 and inventories at \$57,602. Bank advances have been reduced from \$17,300 to \$10,000. Fixed assets are valued at \$168,796 against which there is depreciation reserve of \$37,195 while auditors note that only \$10,112 has been provided for depreciation since May 31, 1930. Capital consists of \$201,800 of 7½% preferred stock, on which dividends are in arrears to the amount of \$47.25 per share, and 10,165 shares of common stock. There is a deficit in surplus account of \$17,604.

F. W. T., Kingston, Ont. At last report MANITOBA BASIN MINES had under consideration the formation of subsidiary companies to develop its various properties. Plans were also under consideration for reopening the company's original property at Herb Lake. One subsidiary has already been formed on the group of claims at Hutchison Lake, which was sold to the Five Sisters Gold Mines and this property was to be diamond drilled. DUPRAT MINES was succeeded by Alliance Mining and Securities, shareholders receiving one Alliance share for each five Duprat share and one Rhyolite Rouyn Mines share for each 10 Duprat shares held. There has been no report of any activity on the holdings of Alliance Mining for some time. GROVER DALEY MINES is dormant. GOLDEN STAR CONSOLIDATED was adjudged bankrupt in 1935 and the property was acquired by Golden Star Mining Syndicate, which sold the property to Orelia Mines, and I understand holders of treasury stock of the original company were to receive share for share. The head office of the latter company is at 11 King St. West, Toronto.

J. O. C., Toronto, Ont. Now that STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA has declared the regular quarterly 43½ cents dividend payable November 1, you will have to look to the next disbursement in February, 1938. At that time, the company usually declares an equalizing dividend, as was the case in February, 1937, when the "equalizer" was \$2 and in February, 1936, when it was \$1.43½. With further improvement in earnings understood to have been enjoyed in the current year, a substantial distribution is anticipated—the amount being dependent on the company's needs for working capital and other relevant matters. Net working capital at the end of 1936 was \$17,599,005 with cash items comprising over \$11,300,000. The "equalization" balance—that is, the amount by which the common shares have received less dividends per share than the preferred—is now \$8 per share. Net earnings on the combined preferred and common were equal to \$4.01 a share in 1936, with a balance of \$5.29 a share on the common stock alone. Total payments on the junior issues were \$3.75 a share in the fiscal year.

S. D., Toronto, Ont. Of its authorized capitalization of 5,000,000 shares ALGOMA SUMMIT GOLD MINES has 3,400,000 shares issued. It has been estimated that approximately 1,200,000 tons of ore grading \$6 is in sight. The company's financial position has not been made public. A mill building designed to handle 1,000 tons daily was built last year and a 500-ton unit was installed. In August the mill treated 136 tons per day and a schedule of 150 tons daily is aimed at. The question of a dividend would appear to be quite a distance in the future. While production figures are not available it is reported gold recovered last month covered the actual cost of ore extraction, milling and overhead. The mine is now being prepared for selective mining and a better grade and higher tonnage can be expected. The previous proposal for mass mining with milling on a large scale has, I understand, been dropped. Milling on a more moderate scale will not be proceeded with and the higher grade ore lenses will be developed. McCarthy-Webb-Goudreau Mines disposed of its property to Algoma Summit in 1934 and shareholders were to receive one new share for 2 2/5 old.

A. C. H., Saskatoon, Sask. I think that you will be encouraged by CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOLS showing for the fiscal year which ended on September 30. I understand that the report, which should be out early in December, will show that the company made important progress during the year and that the accounts will shape up much more strongly than those covering the previous two years. You will recall that for the period ending in 1936 a balance of 32c per share was available on the "A" and "B" shares, as compared with 20c for 1935. It is not possible yet to estimate the showing for the latest year but the distributive balance will be much larger. The company ended the fiscal year with its inventories of American type whiskeys entirely sold, although deliveries against purchasers' requirements can be expected to continue for some time to come. Chief

purchasers of these inventories have included Shenley Distilleries, National Distillers, Distillers Corp.-Seagrams, Oldtime Distillers, Distilled Liquors Corporation and a number of less large buyers in the United States. The company now ranks as a shareholder in Oldtime Distillers as does its own shareholders to whom were distributed Oldtime shares on a 1-in-5 basis early in 1937. So far no dividend has been paid by Oldtime. Another event of the year was the acquisition by Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts of a large block of Canadian Industrial Alcohol shares formerly held by the estate of the late Sir Mortimer B. Davis. The Walker organization continues in the position of being a large shareholder in the company and the representation on the board that attached to the shares when owned by the estate has been replaced by two Walker representatives, namely H. C. Hatch and W. J. Hume. Canadian Industrial Alcohol Company at the present time continues to hold its Canadian type liquor inventory and is maintaining its general operations in Canada along lines already laid down. In addition it controls Robert McNish Company and its distillery operations in Scotland. The latter company has been making satisfactory progress in the past year.

F. J., Hamilton, Ont. A new electrical hoist is now in operation at the winze on the 800-foot level at KIRKLAND GOLD RAND, LIMITED, and the winze which is now 250 feet below the 800-foot level is to be deepened another 125 feet. Lateral work from the different levels will be done as sinking progresses. The diamond drilling program is about completed. A new gold deposit in the feldspar porphyry has been cut on the 675- and 800-foot horizons. The property has possibilities but considerable more development work will be required before it will be determined if the ore deposit is of important size. The company is well financed, having cash of \$114,375 and investments at book value of \$14,506 as at March 31, 1937, against current liabilities of \$4,610. Of the 3,000,000 authorized capitalization some 2,310,895 shares are outstanding.

S. G. T., Vancouver, B.C. One reason that KELVIN-ATOR OF CANADA shares have been selling at a reduced price is that the company will do well to earn \$2.25 a share for the year ended Sept. 30, 1937, as compared with \$3.05 in the preceding year. It will be recalled that the initial dividend of \$1.25 a share, paid in September 1936, did not necessarily establish a regular rate, but rather represented a lump payment on the strength of last year's results. Evidence of this is seen in the declaration of a \$1 dividend payment September 29, 1937. I understand that prospects of the company for the 1937-38 year are regarded as encouraging by the management. This year's sales in England and Canada are expected to be about the same as those of last year. Sales volume has been maintained largely by introducing new business in air-conditioning and manufacturing of industrial refrigeration equipment. Otherwise there might have been a larger decline in earnings because of lower volume of sales of ice cream cabinets and domestic refrigerators. Now the company and its English subsidiary are planning to concentrate more intensively on the new industrial and air-conditioning lines. These, it is said, can be handled without a proportionate increase in overhead and are, therefore, expected to aid earnings.

C. A. B., Conception, B.C. A 250-ton mill is being erected at SLADEN-MALARTIC GOLD MINES on its property adjoining Canadian Malartic in Fourfingers Township, Northwestern Quebec. Underground work to prepare the mine for milling is proceeding. It is estimated that 400,000 tons of \$7 ore, of which 300,000 tons was contained in the west orebody and 100,000 in the body found east of the shaft on the 500-foot level, are available for milling. Crushing capacity for a much higher rate will be installed. Since these estimates were made the new drill-indicator orebody, which represents the west extension of the big orebody indicated by drilling across the boundary on East Malartic ground, has been considerably extended. There is now continuous ore structure indicated by drilling for 550 feet from the east boundary. The company's finances are reported to be adequate to carry the property into production.

F. G., Vancouver, B.C. I do not think that if I were you I would liquidate my CANADA CEMENT common stock holdings at the present time in favor of buying Gatineau Power common; for, while as you say in your letter that Gatineau earnings are estimated at approximately \$15 per share on the new 5 per cent preferred stock, and at slightly more than 70c per share, common, Canada Cement's outlook has considerably improved over the past few months and while I am unable to predict that the latter stock will rise to the price at which you bought, I am of the opinion that, when the market reaches normalcy again, this stock should show some appreciation from the current price of 104½. At the present time, dividends on Canada Cement preferred are at the rate of \$5 per share annually and the feeling is that when the full \$6.50 regular rate on this stock is restored, directors will turn attention to the matter of cancelling arrears that amounted to \$30.87½ on September 30, 1937. Eventual restoration of the company's former vigorous earning power is quite possible, and something that could be brought by economic sources as they are now trending. Realization of such an eventuality would vastly improve the position of common shareholders and recompense them for long period of waiting. At any rate, I think I could leave my holdings intact until after the close of Canada Cement's fiscal year on November 30, 1937. It is quite possible that some definite plan will be announced by the company at this time.

E. S., Montreal, Que. Low production figures in recent months for PARKHILL GOLD MINES (1937), LTD., are I understand attributable to the heavy development being carried out at its property in the Michipicoten area, Northwestern Ontario, and to delays suffered in the installation of new hoisting equipment. The ore occurrences at this property have been somewhat erratic, but the management is hopeful of improvement as greater depth is reached. It was recently reported that the vein structure on the 14th horizon had shown considerable improvement. An ore length of over 40 feet had been opened up early last month and this is now being mined. Output for the second quarter of the year was valued at \$52,000 and June production was \$18,000.

G. Y. B., Sherbrooke, Que. Yes, the financial statement of CANADIAN POWER AND PAPER INVESTMENTS LTD. for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1937, shows a modest reduction in earnings, \$80,310 comparing with \$91,780 in the preceding fiscal year, but this is more than offset by the redemption during the year of fully \$582,800 par value of the company's 5 per cent debentures, leaving only \$1,200,000 outstanding at the close of the fiscal year. The year's interest requirements were covered by a narrow margin. Discount on debentures purchased and cancelled, amounting to \$114,427, from which was deducted a loss of \$101,072 resulting from sales of investment securities, enabled a reduction in debt balance carried forward in the surplus account to \$27,765 from \$41,120.

R. H., Saint John, N.B. Assays for molybdenite content in the veins already disclosed at LA REINE GOLD MINES, located in La Reine township, northwestern Quebec, would appear to indicate interesting possibilities, but as to when the company will be producing it commercially is something that is dependent upon underground development and the ability to maintain a regular tonnage of a consistent grade. Considerable surface exploration and 6,000 feet of diamond drilling has been completed at the property. Twelve veins are stated to have been disclosed, some of which have been traced for nearly half a mile. Four are said to stand out and the narrowest is over two feet wide. All the veins are well mineralized with sulphides carrying gold. Channel samples from the main vein are said to have given an average molybdenite content of 5.8 per cent. Average value of these five assays, including the gold, was about \$94. A three compartment shaft is now being put down to a depth of 150 feet and the company is endeavoring to dispose of stock to provide for further operation.

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Concerning Insurance

CONTRACTORS' COVER

Insurance and Bond Requirements of Contractors Engaged in the Construction of Buildings, Roads, Etc.

BY GEORGE GILBERT

WITH the revival in building operations and construction work of various kinds has come an increase in the need of general contractors for insurance and bond protection. General contractors include those holding contracts for the erection of buildings, for their interior finish, for the installation of equipment, for the construction and paving of roads and streets, for ordinary concrete work, for cellar excavations, etc.

It is to be noted that a contractor's requirements for the various types of bonds, except fidelity bonds for employees, exist by reason of certain general requirements on the part of the government, province, county or municipality, or an account of special requirements of private corporations, firms or individuals, and because the individual, organization or government unit demands security for the faithful performance of the contract.

A contract bond furnishes protection only to the party for whom the work is being done, called the obligee in the contract. It does not protect the contractor. Therefore his only concern is to be sure that the bonding company which signs his bond is regularly licensed and possesses sufficient financial responsibility to assure that its bond will be accepted by the obligee, and that it is equipped to properly handle all details relating to the execution and filing of the bond with despatch. In other words, the bonding company selected should be one which can be depended upon to give the contractor good service.

AS MOST contractors carry on their operations not only in the city in which they are located, but in other places as well, they are particularly interested in the quality of the bonding company's service when they are called upon to file bonds in distant cities, especially in other provinces. This question of service becomes of increasing importance if the contractor bids upon contracts which are so large or so hazardous in character that the company writing the bond must obtain advance reinsurance on it.

In such cases, efficient service to the contractor consists of a prompt and adequate review of the application for the bond, the advance of suggestions required for the purpose of protecting the interests of the contractor and the bonding company, the procurement when required of advance reinsurance as promptly as is possible for any company to secure such reinsurance, prompt notification to the contractor of the bonding company's decision, prompt and adequate arrangements for the execution and filing of the bond, and the prompt acceptance by the third party, the obligee, of the bond as filed.

It is a question whether every bonding company can furnish such service. Accordingly the contractor, to be sure of receiving it whenever and wherever he requires a bond, should deal with a bonding company which possesses an efficient home office staff including competent engineering and legal departments, adequate reinsurance facilities, and well-equipped agencies or branch offices throughout the country.

BONDS required to be furnished by contractors usually fall into one or other of the following classifications: (1) Bonds given to cover the performance of specific contracts, such as bid bonds, final bonds, and maintenance bonds; and (2) Bonds covering the general operations of the contractor, such as permit bonds and license bonds.

There are also certain requirements which must be met by a contractor, and which arise from his responsibility to his employees. If he is operating in a Province of Canada, he must comply with the Workmen's Compensation Act of the Province, and if he is carrying out a contract in a State of the United States he must comply with the Workmen's Compensation Act of the State. In the States, workmen's compensation insurance is carried mostly by private carriers and not by the government, and under the standard workmen's compensation policy, the contractor is protected against the liability imposed upon the employer by the Act and is also protected against claims of employees on account of injuries sustained in the course of their employment which may arise outside the compensation coverage.

In some territories the responsibility of the contractor to his employees is based upon the law of negligence. If the contractor carries employees' liability insurance, the insurance company will provide medical aid to the injured employee and will investigate for and defend the contractor in the event of claim and in case he is legally liable will pay the judgment within the policy limits.

A CONTRACTOR may feel a certain moral responsibility to his employees, particularly office employees, foremen and supervisors, and may consider it good business to offer them group life and accident protection. Under a group life and accident policy, they are protected not only against occupational injuries but against those sustained outside of working hours.

There is also a liability for accidents to members of the public which must be taken into account by the contractor. Construction work attracts the curious, and the exposure from this source alone is considerable. In addition, the operation of

trucks, teams, equipment and warehouses away from the job presents serious hazards. By means of a contractor's public liability policy, he can obtain protection against claims on account of personal injuries or death suffered by members of the public because of his operations either at specified locations, or at all locations in case of blanket coverage. By means of a contractor's property damage policy, he may protect himself against his legal liability for damage to the property of the public.

When a number of sub-contractors are doing work at the same location at the time of an accident, it is often difficult for the injured party to determine whose operations were the cause of the accident, and suit is brought against the general contractor. Even when it is proved that there is no responsibility on the part of the general contractor, he must bear the cost of the investigation and defence, which may amount to a large sum. Under a contractor's protective liability policy he is protected against such expense, and against any claims for which he may be held responsible in this connection.

THERE are cases in which the general contractor assumes heavy liability under a written contract, as when the owner requires him to sign an agreement to the effect that the owner will be held harmless in the event of accidents caused by the contractor's operations. It is the practice of railroad companies to require contractors to assume all liability for accidents resulting from their operation, as in the case of bridges or subways constructed over or under railway crossings, half the cost of which is to be borne by the railroad. Under a contractual liability policy, the contractor may protect himself against losses arising in this way.

There are also possibilities of direct financial loss to the contractor during the course of construction which he cannot afford to overlook. A contractor engaged in erection work, except perhaps when the work is being done on a cost-plus basis, is responsible for any loss in case the project is wholly or partially destroyed. Because of this responsibility, he requires insurance for his protection.

As fire is one of the greatest hazards in a building in course of construction, especially since various heating methods are now employed to facilitate winter construction, a builder's risk policy is required. Under a modern form of policy, the coverage applies not only to the building or buildings in course of construction and the permanent fixtures and equipment, but to the builder's sheds, machinery, tools, apparatus, materials, and supplies that are on the location and entering into or being used in the construction work.

There are other forms of coverage which the general contractor may require in order to secure adequate insurance protection, and it will pay him to have a competent and reliable insurance firm handle the business for him, so that he will be sure of having the best coverage obtainable to fully protect him, no more or no less, and at the lowest cost consistent with the requisite security.

MONTH'S SALES OF LIFE INSURANCE UP 20%

SHOWING an improvement of no less than 20 per cent., as compared with the corresponding month a year ago, new ordinary life insurance sales in Canada and Newfoundland in August totalled \$28,274,000, according to returns compiled by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau and given out by the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association.

Detailed sales by provinces, based on returns by 18 companies having 87 per cent. of the total insurance in force, and exclusive of group insurance, annuities, pension bonds without insurance, reinsurance, revivals, etc., were as follows:—British Columbia, \$2,366,000; Alberta, \$1,053,000; Saskatchewan, \$937,000; Manitoba, \$1,527,000; Ontario, \$11,631,000; Quebec, \$8,914,000; New Brunswick, \$944,000; Nova Scotia, \$1,266,000; Prince Edward Island, \$153,000; Newfoundland, \$383,000; Total, \$28,274,000.

LICENSING OF EXTRA-TERRITORIAL AGENTS

ONTARIO Superintendent of Insurance Hartley D. McNairn has sent the following notice to all insurers licensed to transact other than life insurance in the Province:

During the recent Conference in Toronto of the Association of Superintendents of Insurance of the Provinces of Canada, a Private Executive Session was held at which the question of licensing requirements for extra-territorial agents was discussed.

The particular case under discussion was that of an Ontario agent who was handling the automobile business of a finance company whose interests extend to most of the Provinces of Canada. The agent in question, however, was licensed in Ontario only.

As a result of the discussion it was held that an extra-territorial agent should be licensed in all provinces where the business he writes is located. The agent in question held that as the head office of the finance company was located in the province of Ontario, the risks he was cover-



THOMAS BRADSHAW, F.I.A., President, North American Life Assurance Company, who will address the Ontario Sales and Educational Convention sponsored by the Life Underwriters Association of Toronto, to be held at the Royal York Hotel on October 29. His subject: "Why Am I Selling Life Insurance?"

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada."

ing for the finance company should be described as being in Ontario. Such is not the case, however, as the insurance risks to be covered by the agent are the automobiles located in several provinces which are sold on the instalment plan and financed by the finance company.

"Kindly take notice, therefore, that an agent resident in any other province of Canada or State of the United States who writes business on property or risks situate in the Province of Ontario whether such business is obtained directly or through a finance company must be licensed as an insurance agent in this province and that no insurance company and no agent thereof and no broker may pay commission to any non-resident agent or broker

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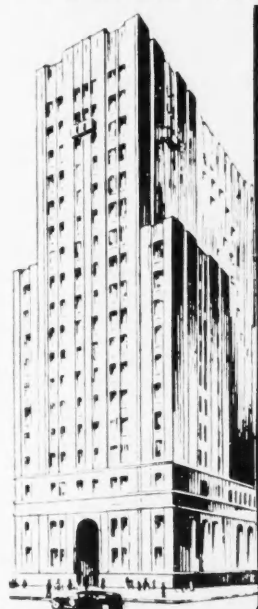
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INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

My automobile is now insured in the Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Co., main office Toronto, Ont., and I have been considering changing over to Lloyd's, as they offer a much lower premium.

Will you kindly give me any information you can in regard to Lloyd's, as I have been told that their settlements have been anything but satisfactory. Any information you can give me about this Company will be appreciated.

—W. E. B., Hamilton, Ont.

When you take out a Lloyd's policy you do not insure with a company called Lloyd's of London but you insure with a certain number of individual insurers, according to the number of names on the policy, who are underwriting members of Lloyd's of London. As a corporation Lloyd's does not transact any insurance business, but merely furnishes quarters where its underwriting members engage in insurance business of all kinds as individual insurers. The liability of Lloyd's underwriters is several and not joint, each underwriter being liable for the amount set opposite his name on the policy and no more. Those underwriters whose names appear on the policy are liable and no others.

Lloyd's non-marine underwriters are licensed in several Provinces, including Ontario, to transact all classes of insurance except life insurance, but under the lax Provincial laws applicable to such insurers they are not required to make a deposit with the Government for the protection of Canadian policyholders, and they have not made a deposit.

In insuring with outside insurers of any kind, it is advisable in our opinion

to stick to those which not only are regularly licensed here but which have a deposit with the Government for the protection of Canadian policyholders.

Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Company of Chicago, Ill., with Canadian head office at Toronto, is regularly licensed in Canada and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$308,500 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Will you please advise me of the financial standing, reliability and dividends, if any, of the Commerce Mutual. I believe they are located in Quebec.

—J. R. G., Windsor, Ont.

Commerce Mutual Fire Insurance Company, with head office at St. Hyacinthe, Que., was established in 1907. It operates under Dominion registry and is regularly licensed for the transaction of business in Ontario and other Provinces. It has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$784,133 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively.

At the end of 1936 its total assets were \$1,781,896.93, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to \$1,809,61, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$1,600,087.32. As the paid up capital amounted to \$124,000.00, there was thus a net surplus of \$1,476,087.32 over capital, unearned premium reserves and all liabilities. Comparing the amount of the surplus as regards policyholders, \$1,600,087.32, with the amount of the unearned premium reserve liability, \$111,642.78, it will be seen that the company occupies a very strong financial position in relation to the volume of business transacted.

All claims are readily collectable, and the company is safe to insure with. In 1936 the company paid \$12,409.99 in dividends to shareholders and \$24,918.46 in dividends to policyholders.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENTS SHOW THE WAY

(Continued from Page 21)

ON RETURNING to Canada early in 1929, after an extended visit to Australia, I wrote an article for SATURDAY NIGHT in which was pointed out the parlous financial position of Australian governments following an orgy of extravagance, a lamentable habit of borrowing money to pay the interest on existing debts and a policy of aimless drifting with the tide. The assertion was made that Australia was virtually bankrupt and that a day of reckoning could not long be delayed. Choleric Antipodeans wrote me abusive letters describing me as an alarmist and calling me by other names much less polite.

Actually the day of reckoning came even sooner than I had anticipated. In 1929 world sources of loan money for Australia had dried up and Australian governments were curtly informed by international

financing institutions that until they put their houses in order not another penny of loan money would they get.

As was the way with governments the world over, the Australian administrations blundered a little and feverishly endeavored to discover some alternative to the natural and honest remedy of rigid economy in the hope of at least staving off the unpleasant ultimate outcome of their past unbusinesslike methods.

When they realized, however, that there was no artificial expedient for healing an economic ill due entirely to natural causes, the Australian governments figuratively took off their coats, acquainted their citizens with the actual lamentable situation and commenced to apply the drastic treatment of rigid economy to the body politic.

What has been accomplished by the National Loan Council established in Australia in 1931 for the purpose of organizing the vital business of public borrowing and restoring the country's then almost non-existent credit, is now a matter of history. How the Federal and State governments have lived up to their agreement to balance their budgets, cut expenditures to the bone and not only pay interest on their debts in full but set aside large sums to retire their capital debt, has proved a revelation to those of us living under administrations which still regard balancing budgets as an outmoded custom, debts as something to be assumed with nonchalance and "sinking funds" as a mere figure of speech denoting a vacuum.

IN 1933, when the success of Australia's governmental economy policy was becoming increasingly evident, I suggested in SATURDAY NIGHT that if the Dominion and Provincial governments of Canada could be induced to sink their political differences and regional jealousies at least to the extent of formulating a Financial Council, something along the Australian line and making provision for national debt refunding and governmental borrowing, the taxpayers of the Dominion might be able to face the future with some degree of equanimity.

True, one or two half-hearted attempts to form such a council have been made and died aborning. Governments continue to live beyond their means; the expression of the taxpayer becomes ever more morose and disillusioned and, as was pointed out by Mr. William Weston in a recent article, sectionalism continues to check national prosperity.

It is a foolish man, indeed, who is so stubborn or short-sighted that he does not seize the opportunity of profiting by avoiding a neighbor's costly mistakes. It is not merely foolish but positively imbecile for governments to persist in emulating the ostrich when they have before them a shining example of the economic efficacy of co-ordinated effort to solve immediate problems and provide for future security.

Governments in Canada seem to imagine that their popularity depends upon lavish expenditure and uneconomic administration. One of the most striking features of Australia's recovery program has been the whole-hearted manner in which the people as a whole bent their efforts to aiding the governments, Federal and State, in their fight to attain prosperity by economy; the stoical manner in which every member of the community met the immediate sacrifices necessary to ensure future stability and security. It is significant that the Lyons administration which headed the economy drive has already once been returned to power and seems assured again of re-election when the people of Australia go to the polls on October 23.

Politicians in Canada are very fond of saying "no party was ever elected on a policy of economy." It is conceivable that a party might be if it could be induced to try it some time.

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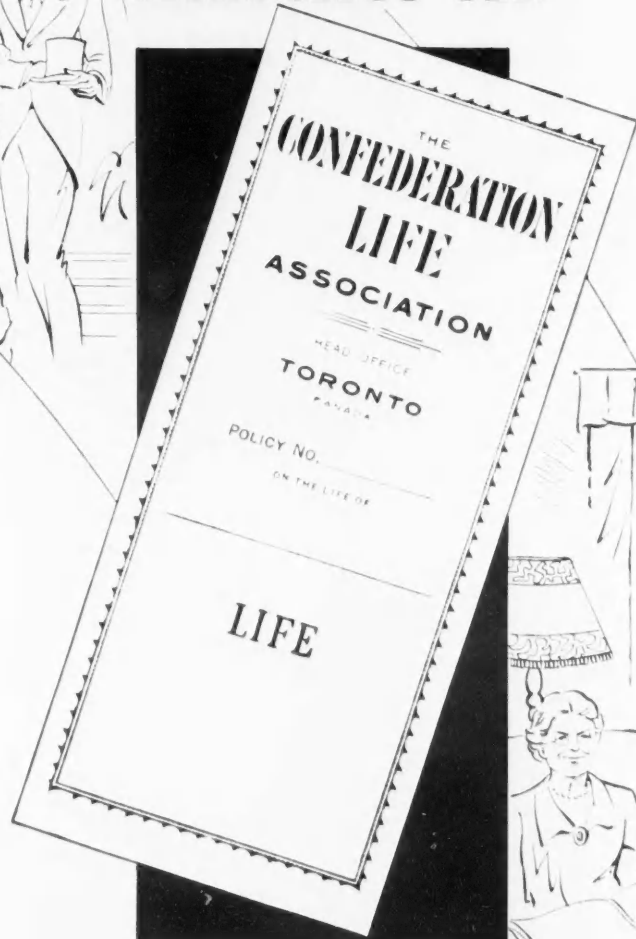
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BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

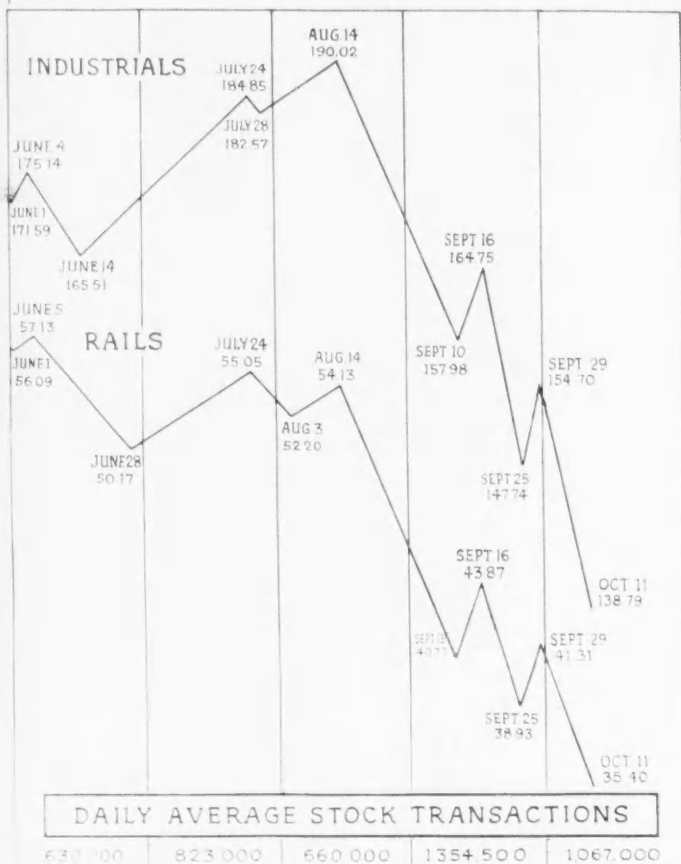
(Continued from Page 21)

March 10 to June 14, 1937, while the averages moved from 194 to 165. Furthermore, on the decline from 190 on Aug. 14, to 144 on Oct. 5, 1937, but 45,000,000 shares have been traded. This variation in trading can be explained only on the grounds that the downturn to date has been characterized by an absence of any large scale public or professional liquidation. Also, such selling as was witnessed in the first phase of the decline, when 90,000,000 shares were traded, has materially lessened in the second phase, when a greater per cent recession has brought out but half as many shares.

Just now the market is testing the 140 level in the Dow-Jones Industrial average. While this is a normal point of support to a secondary recession, it is by no means an assured point from which a reversal to an upward direction must take place. However, in due course the averages will establish a level below which they cannot be driven, after which will come the usual series of rallies and setbacks which together will form an upward zig-zag movement. This will be the signal that the trend has turned.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES

JUNE JULY AUGUST SEPT. OCTOBER



WHEAT'S PROSPECTS

Governments' Desire to Build Up Food Reserves May Affect Wheat Price

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

THE price of wheat determines the price of bread, and fluctuations in it are consequently of the greatest importance. Economically they are the most significant determining factor affecting the cost of living. Politically, they affect the attitude of governments towards their subjects. During the depression wheat prices collapsed, but since then they have been rising steadily and early this year were back to pre-depression level. A rise in the price of wheat may be occasioned temporarily by such immediate factors as adverse weather, rumors of short supply and demand, or it may be remembered that one of the major British influences on the wheat market was the realization that certain governments were buying heavily in preparation for stocking purposes, and changes in tactics by acquiring new elements.

Such a rise as that which, since the depression, has been fairly persistent, and has taken wheat prices to its highest level since 1929, obviously has a broader justification. Demand has been rising steadily, and supplies have not kept pace, because weather conditions

have been almost persistently unfavorable in the main producing areas, and also because it has been impossible to extend the acreage under wheat in proportion with rising production.

Wheat is now at a crucial stage. The price has come back, after its excursions into the lower regions, to a level which the 1929 state of international trade justified. In 1933-34 the area under wheat was greatly reduced, but since then it has been much increased, and now the acreage is about the 1927-28 level. This factor must be considered in conjunction with the strong probability that the period of sub-normal yields is coming to an end.

The main producing areas will this year have more wheat available than they have had for years past, while there is no doubt that the Soviet Union will produce at least 112 million tons, which will be 50 per cent more than the 1936 crop. Much of this will be used internally, but certain arrivals of Russian wheat recently seemed to indicate that a great deal will also be exported.

This will not be at all a bad thing, for, although more wheat will be available this season than last, the demand, too, will be greater, and, failing substantial supplies from the U.S.S.R., wheat is likely to rise to the point where an increase in the price of bread in the countries which depend upon it as the major food becomes inevitable.

THE great imponderable in the situation is the attitude of the governments of the producing areas. Some have already indicated that they regard a retention of part of the crop over and above actual requirements to be desirable in the existing state of world relations. Argentina is one such country, and the proportion which she will retain this season is problematical. Other producers, too, will be retaining some part of the crop as a precautionary measure, and much of world demand will, in any case, be of the same precautionary description, coming from official quarters.

In all this the worker who relies upon bread to sustain him has only an indirect concern, and a significant rise in the price of bread would not be unaccompanied by a dissatisfaction which in one form might assume the guise of renewed demand for higher wages, and in another that of political unrest. If Russia exports sufficient to remove this bogey, then the world will be ready to excuse her the associated act of prejudicing the bulls of wheat.

The time seems to be ripe for an international wheat conference on lines somewhat different from those which in the past have been held for the specific object of restricting the area under the crop. In all arrangements designed to adjust the world's supply of wheat to the world's requirements, the chief im-

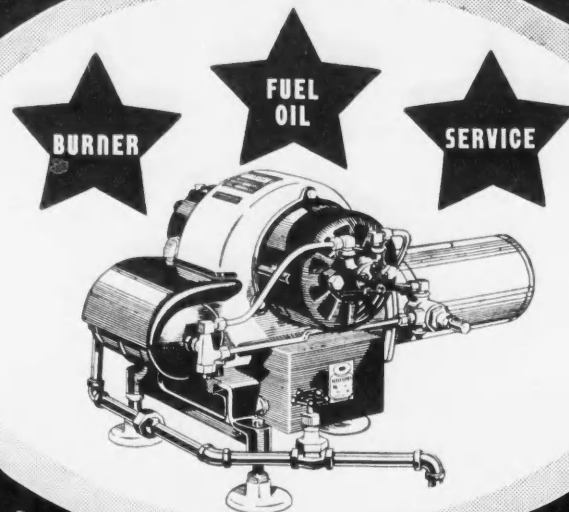
ponderable is always the weather. The acreage under wheat may be extended, but the actual crop may still be reduced by unfavorable weather conditions—as in fact has been the case in recent years. A considerable margin would have to be decided upon.

On one important matter, however, agreement could and should be reached. That is the size of the desirable margin which producing countries would retain in excess of actual requirements and which importing countries would take in excess of their actual requirements.

In the one case the margin would serve the dual purpose of being a safeguard against such a contingency as war and of acting as a "buffer pool" against rising prices; while in the latter case it would act purely as a safeguard against the closing of the normal sources of supply. There

is no need to emphasize the desirability of such a conference in the present conditions, just as there is no need to underline the difficulties in the way of it. These difficulties are not, however, insuperable, and the end is so much to be desired that they should be overcome.

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Have you ever stopped to consider what would happen if Hydro power was suddenly cut off throughout the Province—the loss in money and inconvenience you would suffer? How vital Hydro is to industry?

You should, because Hydro means much to you in personal income. Low-cost power attracts industries, with consequent employment of thousands of workers increasing the individual buying power within the Province, consequently influencing your income regardless of your occupation.

The success of Hydro in the past two years in lowering power costs has been outstanding. Its efforts to increase the prosperity of our Province by lowering power costs still further, and extending the benefits of low-cost electricity to those in cities, and those on farms, to commerce, to industry, to all who may benefit by its use, is something which **you**, as a partner in this enterprise, may take justifiable pride.

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HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION
of Ontario



H. J. PATTERSON, the General Manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, who was recently elected a Vice-President of the bank.

(Photo by "The World" in Canada.)

CLARKSON REPORT

Backs Stand of Defensive Committee, Says Drayton

I AM glad to say that a careful study of the report of Mr. G. T. Clarkson, receiver and manager of the Abitibi Power and Paper Co. dated Oct. 7, appears to justify the contentions of the Bondholders' Defensive Committee that the company does not require \$14 millions of new capital and that the prior lien suggested by the so-called Ripley committee is entirely unnecessary," said Sir Henry Drayton in a statement issued on Monday.

"It seems obvious from the report that all of the proposed expenditures over the next five years can probably be readily provided for from earnings."

"The crux of the Abitibi problem is earning power. The figures contained in the receiver's report are therefore of vital importance. Mr. Clarkson's figures indicate that the earnings for the current six months period will amount to \$3,218,219, or at the annual rate of \$6,436,438. These figures assume that July and August earnings carry through the remainder of the year. They ignore the higher price being received for pulp during the current quarter. Although the Ste. Anne mill began operations in Sept. 1, no added earnings are attributed to it in the above figures."

"As a matter of fact, the Ste. Anne mill adds about 15 per cent to the newsprint production of Abitibi, and to earnings should add \$800,000 per annum. The price of newsprint expected to be received beginning Jan. 1 next (See Clarkson report, page 7) is \$50 per ton, an increase of \$7.50 per ton."

"On 580,000 tons (Abitibi's present capacity, according to the Clarkson report, page 1) the extra \$7.50 per ton represents an additional income of \$4,350,000."

"These three figures together make a total annual earning power of \$11,586,438."

"Should the prices of newsprint increase beyond \$50 (the lowest price before the depression, and for ten years ending December, 1930, was \$62 per ton) it will be seen that the above earnings would be further increased. On the other hand, any increase in costs or failure to operate the mills at full capacity would reduce the above figures accordingly."

"The foregoing figures and statements included in the Clarkson report indicate the following position as to working capital:

Jan. 1, 1936 (actual) \$1,762,858
Jan. 1, 1937 (actual) 2,211,301
Aug. 31, 1937 (actual) 4,700,000
Dec. 31, 1937 (my estimate) 6,400,000
July 31, 1938 (estimated) 12,000,000
Dec. 31, 1938 (estimated) 17,000,000

"From the latter figures must be deducted bond interest, reorganization expenses, cost of certain capital improvements, increased production costs, etc., after providing for which there should be available more than the amount of working capital men-

tioned by Mr. Clarkson as satisfactory, viz., \$9 millions."

"The capital expenditures referred to in the Clarkson report would increase Abitibi's mill capacity by 93,310 tons per annum (see Clarkson report, page 3), or about 16 per cent, adding to the possible income \$14 millions, plus savings in cost of manufacture (Clarkson report, page 3), \$1,057,623, or \$2,410,588 in all. These earnings would only become available as capital improvements are gradually carried out."

"Although bondholders are asked to consent to prior lien of \$14 millions, Mr. Clarkson's report shows on page 3 that the only necessary expenditures for replacements, repairs and deferred maintenance amount to but \$2,015,232."

NEW BOOKS

DEFLATION VS. INFLATION

"World Finance 1935-1937" by Paul Einzig; the Macmillans in Canada, Toronto; 336 pages, price \$3.50.

BY PAUL CARLISS

LIKE Major Angus, Mr. Einzig is so lucid in his discussion of economics, and is so facile in providing a solution to the financial riddles which confuse the brains of our political leaders, that it is a trifle puzzling why our bankers and politicians do not follow his unorthodox doctrines and thereby avoid all the blunders which they now so frequently perpetrate. This, at least, is the impression the reader is likely to gain whenever he comes across the latest Angus or Einzig opus; international finance becomes a highly absorbing story—a kind of game—when related by them.

If Mr. Einzig is able to write clearly and convincingly about world finance he can also be severely critical of those who have held the power to shape the events which he recounts. He is for instance especially harsh in his indictment of M. Laval for his failure to give competent leadership to France at a critical period.

"If the vindictive hand of nemesis wanted to punish the French nation for the criminal shortsightedness of its politicians at Versailles and throughout the post-war period, it could not have chosen a better means to that end than to put M. Laval in charge of France during that critical period (the crisis of 1935). The role he played during the summer of 1935 provided the turning point in post-war history. His reckless deflationary efforts were largely responsible for the internal weakening of the Republic... giving Hitler's Germany every chance of capturing the lead."

While much of the book is devoted to critical comment there are also constructive suggestions for the more successful management of monetary affairs.

"The examination of the way in which this generation's chances of avoiding another world war, even more destructive than the last one, have been sacrificed upon the altar of monetary orthodoxy is the main object of this book.... In denouncing mistakes of the past my object is to draw attention to the possibility of adopting a rational attitude (toward currency devaluation) in the future."

The main theme of "World Finance 1935-1937" is the struggle between orthodox monetary policy and enlightened public finance as developed in recent years by such writers as J. M. Keynes, Irving Fisher and Einzig himself. This battle of the century might be labelled briefly 'deflation vs. devaluation' or 'how to borrow without paying back.' The pursuit of deflationary policies in several of the principal European countries, and particularly in France, is blamed for a large part of the ills now tormenting the world.

Following upon the failure of attempts to secure economic stability through deflation, the idea of 'reflation' or 'expansionism' became more popular. The reversal of deflationary tactics in France, England and in the United States is traced with enthusiastic approval. After a period of unstable exchanges the tripartite agreement was worked out—the effect of which is virtually a return to the gold standard. The new gold standard is however a very different mechanism from the former automatic and inflexible system of pre-depression days.

Whether or not the *de facto* stabilization achieved between the pound, franc and dollar will prove tenable for any length of time primarily rests upon the progress of rearmament.

"Owing to the rearmament race, all currency values are in the melting-pot."

According to Mr. Einzig rearmament has been and probably remains as the single most important influence on world economics. In the first place the rearming of Europe was instrumental in turning the tide of depression back in 1932-3; secondly the prosperity of neutral countries such as Sweden, Argentina, Brazil and Chile is to a considerable extent due to the purchase of necessary war materials; further, and to the satisfaction of the unorthodox economists, preparations for war abroad have definitely terminated the useless attempts at deflation. Thus, as Mr. Einzig says, rearmament has proven "a blessing in disguise."

Regarding the future, no definite prophecies are made but the author believes we shall witness a further depreciation of currencies. He is convinced that sterling is overvalued in terms of the U.S. dollar and that "sooner or later the sterling-dollar rate will have to be adjusted to its natural level," which means a value of approximately \$4.50. A return to a fixed gold standard is however a remote possibility, if indeed it is practicable at any future time.

While the average reader will find "World Finance 1935-1937" somewhat technical and involved, the student of political economy will revel in its exposure and explanation of recent world events.

MINES

(Continued from page 23)

pending period of 1936. Output of zinc also increased to 40,120 tons in the three months compared with 32,703 tons in the third quarter of last year. Silver production is also up, with indications the output of silver for the whole of 1937 will exceed 9,000,000 ounces.

Morris Kirkland is officially estimated to have 50,000 tons of ore developed, containing \$9 per ton in gold.

Pickle Crow is down 1600 ft. with its shaft and plans to reach its objective of 2,000 ft. by Christmas. This work is considered to be preliminary to further plans for increasing production.

Gold production from the mines of Quebec is down slightly from the rate prevailing at this time a year ago. August output was 56,869 ounces compared with 61,284 ounces in August, 1936.

Copper output from the mines of Canada for the nine months ended Sept. 30 reached approximately 380,000,000 lbs. according to preliminary data secured for this paper. This points toward an all time high record of well over 500,000,000 lbs. for the full year 1937.

UNLISTED QUOTATIONS

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INDUSTRIAL STOCKS:	
Acme Farmers Dairy 7% Pfd.	21.00 26.00
Algoma Steel Corp. Com.	10.50 12.00
Assoc. Tel. & Tel. 5.00 Pfd.	42.00 46.00
Barrymore Cloth Pfd.	25.00 28.50
Brandram-Henderson Com.	5.10 6.00
Canada Starch New Com.	8.00 7.50
Can. Airways	3.75 4.50
Can. Industries 7% Pfd.	151.00 154.00
Can. Ingersoll Rand	120.00 127.00
Chase, A. W. 8.00 Pfd. bonus	25.00
Claude Neon Pfd.	7.50 9.50
Domestic Woollens 6% Pfd.	3.50
Federal Grain 6 1/2% Pfd.	25.00 29.50
Hughland Dairy 7% Pfd.	74.00 83.00
Inter. Met. Indust. "A"	
6% Pfd.	78.00 82.00
Loblaw Ind. (U.S. Units)	81.00 85.00
New Method Laund. 6 1/2% Pfd. bonus	91.00 94.50
Patterson, Wm. Preferred	100.00
Perfection Pfd. 8 1/2% Pfd.	21.00 22.50
Ruddy, E. L. 7% Pfd.	32.00
Standard Fuel 6 1/2% Pfd.	83.00 88.50
Toronto Carpet 6% Pfd.	57.00 62.00
Viceroy Mfg. & Rts. "A"	15.00 16.75
Western (Geo.) Foods Ltd.	
(Inc.)	2.50 3.00
Zellers Ltd. 6% Pfd.	84.50
TRUSTS & LOAN STOCKS:	
Chartered Trust	98.00 102.00
Commercial Finance Common	2.50 3.00
Guelph Ont. Inv. Par \$50.00	49.00 52.00
London & Western Trust	50.00 55.00
Prudential Trust	5.00
Sterling Trust	41.00
Traders Fin. "B" 7% Pfd. bonus	90.00 94.00
Trusts & Guarantee	25.00 27.00
THEATRE STOCKS:	
Allens Kingston Pfd.	59.00
Allens St. Catharines Pfd.	57.00
Allens Tor. 7% Pfd. bonus	30.00 31.50
Com.	
Eastern Theatres Pfd.	56.50
Leew's London 7% Pfd.	2.25 3.00
Leew's Toronto Pfd.	115.00 120.00
Mansfield Theatre 7% Pfd.	24.50 27.50
Paramount Pfd.	55.00 60.00
Paramount Oshawa 7% Pfd.	87.00 92.50
United Amusement "A" V.T.	18.00 20.50
United Amusement "B"	

Important Notice

to
Holders of Abitibi First Mortgage Bonds
and/or
Certificates of Deposit

If the Ripley Plan of reorganization is adopted you will sacrifice your First Mortgage position.

For each \$1,000 First Mortgage Bond held by you, you will receive—

\$500 in Second Mortgage Convertible Bonds (to be dated July 1st 1937)

\$700 in Unsecured Convertible Debentures (to be dated July 1st, 1937) Non-cumulative for ten years

5 shares of Common Stock

To prevent this sacrifice you must take immediate action to attend the meeting at the Royal York Hotel at 11 a.m. Friday, October 15th either in person or by proxy and vote against the Ripley Plan

The Abitibi Bondholders' Defensive Committee has prepared a plan for modifying the Ripley scheme of reorganization—

1. By eliminating the Prior Lien.
2. By reducing the total funded debt.
3. By reducing the amount of fixed interest bearing debt.
4. By giving all First and Second Mortgage Bonds to present bondholders.
5. By reducing the number of Common shares.

Under this Plan the bondholders receive for each \$1,000 bond now held—

\$750 in new First Mortgage Bonds (dated December 1st 1937)

\$475 in Second Mortgage Cumulative Income Convertible Bonds (dated December 1st, 1937)

5 shares of Common Stock.

Further particulars of this Plan will be furnished on request, also full particulars as to how to vote either in person or by proxy.

If you are unable to attend the meeting in person the Defensive Committee is prepared to act for you.

Communications should be addressed to Sir Henry L. Drayton, Room 602, 112 Yonge Street, Toronto.

BONDHOLDERS DEFENSIVE COMMITTEE

H. L. Drayton,

Chairman

Quick action is necessary to protect your position.

Where did you get this BRAIN-WAVE, George?

GEORGE: I HEAR THAT YOU'VE GONE UP SOCIALLY AND ARE HAVING TEA SERVED EVERY DAY TO ALL EMPLOYEES. THAT IDEAS NONSENSE AS I SEE IT.

NO DO YOU?

I CAN TELL YOU IN ABOUT THREE WORDS TO GET RID OF FATIGUE AND OF ALL THE ACCIDENTS DUE TO FATIGUE.

NONSENSE? IT'S JUST GOOD STRAIGHT COMMON SENSE. DO YOU KNOW WHY I DO IT?

DO YOU MEAN THAT SERVING TEA ACTUALLY DOES THAT?

WHY A DISCOVERY LIKE THIS IS WORTH THOUSANDS IN TIME AND TROUBLE! BUT DON'T THE EMPLOYEES RAISE THE PRICE AND TAKE TIME OUT OFTEN?

NOT AT ALL! IT DOUBLES THEIR EFFICIENCY. THE TEA IS BROUGHT ROUND TO THEM AND THEY VALUE IT TOO MUCH TO ENDANGER THE PRIVILEGE.

I MOST CERTAINLY DO. 90 PER CENT OF ACCIDENTS TO WORKERS ON MACHINES ARE DUE TO FATIGUE. FIVE MINUTES' REST AND A CUP OF TEA HAVE MINIMIZED FATIGUE AND ITS MISHAPS IN MY FACTORY.

HAVE MANY FIRMS TRIED OUT TEA AND KEPT AT IT?

THEY CERTAINLY HAVE—300 BUSINESS OFFICES AND FACTORIES IN CANADA IN THE LAST TWO YEARS. AND 98% OF THEM HAVE MADE IT PERMANENT. TRY IT OUT FOR ONE MONTH AND YOU'LL SEE WHY.

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A PROMINENT BRITISH EXPERT ON FACTORY AND OFFICE DEVELOPMENT, WRITING UNDER THE NAME OF ERIC PALMER SAYS: "ONE LARGE FIRM VISITED BY US ARE SO CONVINCED OF TEA'S POWER TO PROMOTE EFFICIENCY THAT THEY OFFER A FREE CUP OF TEA TO EVERY WORKER DURING THE MORNING AND AFTERNOON AS WELL AS ONE DURING THE LUNCH HOUR."

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But meanwhile, your secretary goes about her other duties. And your dictation, accurately typed, reaches your desk promptly. Shorthand is eliminated. Hours of time are saved.

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Natural Alkaline Water



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THE SPRING
UNDER
GOVERNMENT
SUPERVISION

A safe,
natural
alkalizer.

ALBERTA'S AFFAIRS

(Continued from Page 21)

these also up to the Dominion. Just a few weeks ago, legislation which proposed to regulate banking in Alberta through a system of licensing, and to close the courts to unlicensed bankers, was disallowed by the Dominion on the ground that it invaded a field of legislation, viz. banking, which the British North America Act specifically assigned to the Dominion Parliament. Before that disallowance, the Dominion had invited Alberta to withhold enforcement until a reference could be made to the courts, but the province did not concur. The Dominion's action therefore was based on solid diplomatic as well as constitutional ground.

Disallowance of the new bank measure is not quite so simple, because it takes the form of taxation rather than regulation, and taxation is a legitimate and recognized power of a provincial government. True, it is confined to "direct taxation" for provincial purposes, but there has always been a disposition to interpret this term liberally; it is known that some supposedly direct levies are passed along in whole or in part in enhanced prices for products or services, but if this incidence were examined too closely, there might be little left in the field of direct taxation. Anyway, the provinces have been taxing corporations, including those formed under Dominion jurisdiction, since soon after Confederation. But it is also recognized that taxation may be more than appears on the surface; a tax measure may be regulatory or even confiscatory in its real intent. The courts have repeatedly ruled that a province can not, in the guise of taxation, do something which it otherwise has no power to do. If that precedent were adhered to, then the new legislation might be thrown out by the courts, since it imposes taxation on such a scale as is obviously intended to punish the banks or force them to throw in with the social credit experiment. The background of licensing legislation, for which the new measures are a substitute, is further conclusive evidence as to the intent. However, there is always the tech-

nical difficulty of deciding just where normal taxation ends and regulation begins. In this day of high taxation, instances could be found where other corporations are earning just enough to pay their taxes.

THE problem raised by the legislation of midsummer is practically duplicated in that of the new bills, with the qualification noted above. In discussing the earlier measures in SATURDAY NIGHT of August 14, the writer pointed out that four steps were available: First, court tests of the validity of the legislation; second, disallowance by the Dominion (as was exercised with the first measures); third, pressure through relief, subsidies and other financial relations with the Dominion; and fourth, segregation of Alberta business of the banks, insurance companies, etc., into separate institutions which the Alberta government might victimize to its heart's content, since the damage would have to be borne by Alberta people who would then be impressed with what their government's policy amounted to.

The new measures are more astute than the earlier ones, because they are tax laws as already noted, and moreover the tax payment falls due in fifteen days. Heavy penalties would start if the tax were not paid on time. Apparently the banks would be liable for the 1937 levy even though they withdrew from Alberta at once. In subsequent years, the tax would be due on April 1, so that they would be caught twice, to the tune of about \$2,200,000 each time, within a period of six months. The levy is made up principally of one-half of one per cent on paid-up capital, and one per cent on reserve and undivided profits. It disregards the fact that only a small fraction of the banks' business is in Alberta, the population of which is only 7 per cent of the total for the Dominion. No segregation of bank loans or deposits by provinces is available, but it is likely that the Alberta business is short of, rather than above, its population percentage. The number of branches, which is 197 in



H. A. CARSON, of St. Albans, who has been appointed General Manager of the Central Vermont Railway. Mr. Carson has been General Freight Agent of the Canadian National-Grand Trunk-Central Vermont railways in the New England territories since 1930. Mr. Carson is a native of Toronto.

Alberta out of a total of about 3,400 in Canada, or six per cent, is a fair indication. The proportion of debits or clearings in Alberta is also known. It has averaged just about three per cent of the Dominion total.

If each of the nine provinces made similar levies, the total would be 4½ per cent on capital, and nine per cent on surplus. This would figure out to a total of \$19,400,000, just nicely absorbing the total profits of all the banks, which amount to about \$19,000,000 a year. We do not know whether this is just a coincidence, or whether it is a suggestion that other provinces join in expropriating all the profits of the banks.

THESE facts conclusively show that dominance and defiance, to Dominion authority and to Dominion institutions, rather than normal tax revenues, are the real intent of the Alberta government. But the practical problem of what to do about Alberta is still with us. The province has muddled the rest of Canada already, in withholding 50 per cent of its bond interest, and in impeding the collection of other debts. It should not, under any consideration, be permitted to get away with a tax levy which amounts to confiscation; and that holds for 1937 as well as for subsequent years. The general public, including a lot of Alberta people, will be solidly behind whatever step is necessary to prevent the seizure of two million from the banks in 1937 or in any other year.

Court references might be an effective defence, but they could not be relied upon absolutely, and being slow they would leave the banks and the public in a state of uncertainty. Pressure by the Dominion, through other financial channels, might not have a sufficiently direct bearing upon this issue. Direct action by the banks provides an interesting speculation, but there are difficulties in the way. It might take the form of immediate withdrawal from Alberta, but that would leave the banks still liable for the 1937 levy, while it would mean the abandonment of their premises and any other fixed assets; the collection of accounts would be gravely handicapped, while deposits at the credit of Alberta people would still have to be recognized through other branches.

Disallowance seems to be the prompt and effective method of dealing with the problem. Such action by the Dominion government a few weeks ago won nearly unanimous approval of the people of Canada, including a large proportion of those in Alberta. With this endorsement, the Dominion government will be encouraged to act. It may even do so before this is in print.

But while the nation as a whole has been viewing the gyrations of the Alberta government with a mixture of alarm, regret and amusement, developments within the province itself have been such as to reduce it to ridicule. Citizens of Alberta may be open to theorizing on financial matters. They may be a little too ready to accept a promise at its face value. But surely they will not much longer tolerate an administration which has nothing constructive to offer, which ignores a constitutional plan which was accepted for the whole country, and which tries to tear down institutions which, for better or for worse, have been developed and modified for the handling of our financial business.

THE explanation of the present situation really goes back to last spring, when dissension within the Social Credit ranks forced Aberhart to make a conclusive decision. There was a group of moderates who were willing to play ball with the rest of the country. But there was a larger group who wanted action along social credit lines, whatever the resulting damage might be. Instead of trying to swing a majority into a workable policy, he chose to swing to the left. And with each successive step, he has lost more and more of the support of responsible people in the province, including nearly all business organizations, and several cabinet ministers and other followers; now he no longer enjoys the confidence of the Lieutenant-Governor. Political opposition, which was practically wiped out in the social credit landslide of 1935, is gaining courage and strength.

The proposal to gag the press is bound to prove a disastrous influence. It has definitely alienated the friendship of those newspapers which adhered to the party, and has strained the impartiality of others. The press of Canada, as of other countries, may have examples of subservience, prejudice and stupidity. But in the average and in the aggregate, it is the voice of the people, and frequently is one step ahead of the public in its recognition of the public interest. Few parties have attained to success without press support, and all of them seek it. In

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its condemnation of the entire press of Alberta, which includes six dailies and about one hundred weeklies, the Aberhart government has taken a step which of itself is enough to be fatal.

There have been other influences just as definitely unfavorable, however. The principle of recall, by which a member of the House could be deprived of his seat on a petition of a sufficient proportion of his electors, was loudly acclaimed by the party when it sought election, and such an act was actually adopted. Now, on the mere proposal of such a petition threatening the Premier's seat, the act has been repealed.

Another incident has arisen out of the provincial savings certificates. The government, soon after taking office, ceased to redeem these, as well as the regular provincial bonds, but it has now come to light that partial payments have been made to some holders on compassionate grounds. This is a vicious principle, which is capable of being politically applied.

Finally, and possibly most disastrous in respect to immediate effect, is the arrest on October 5, of G. F. Powell, representative sent to Alberta by Major C. H. Douglas (who is the Social Credit "inventor" resident in England), and of Joseph H. Unwin, the whip of the Social Credit party in Alberta, on charges of libel and counselling to murder.

Governments have been wrecked on far less grounds than any of these. The fact that the Social Credit party had all but a handful of seats in the House, has permitted it to survive the loss of some of its leaders and adherents. It may be able to continue a sort of padded cell existence for some further time. But there is no longer any question as to its fate.

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